ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

# DRUG&CHEMICAL MARKETS

Established 1914

A Weekly Business Paper for Those Who Make, Sell, or Buy Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Drugs, Essential and Fatty Oils

VOLUME XII,

NEW YORK, MAY 30, 1923

No. 22



In This Issue Saccharin and the By John F. Queen

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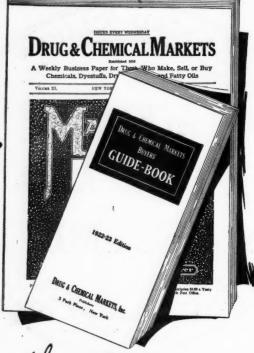


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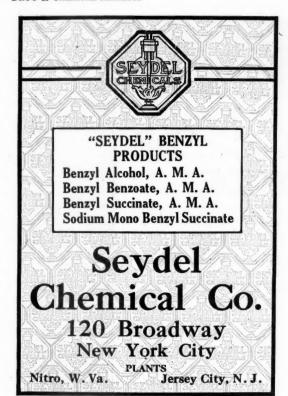
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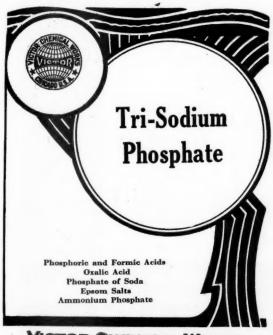


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# **DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS**

3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK

VOLUME XII, NUMBER 22

[MAY 30, 1923

#### "WE UNDERSELL EVERYBODY"

"We know that to get your business we must undersell the others. We are prepared to do that."

This rather coldly calculating statement was the concluding paragraph of a letter we received recently soliciting business on a product much used in the publishing field. Most certainly a bold admission—"whatever the other fellow quotes, we will quote less.'

Only simpletons believe the hackneyed tale-"we will undersell everybody to get your business." Sensible men realize that in the long run they pay for the goods plus profit and interest, and they would close their ears to business fairy-tales. Just so long as one remembers that we are all in business to make a profit; just so long will one evade the subtle wiles of the apparent habitual price-cutter. To shun the house whose prices are always suspiciously low, is frequently to avoid second rate merchandise and sharp practice. Competition drives prices sooner or later to the lowest level compatible with sound business, and the house which always goes below this level—then let the buyer beware. No one firm is always in a position to undersell all competitors on all products. Those who say they can are deluding themselves or their customers, and in the interest of ordinary business caution, it may be good policy to pay somewhat higher prices elsewhere.

#### GERMANY LOSES DYE MONOPOLY

The chemical industry of Germany as a factor in world trade is exceeded only by the textile and steel industries, but its importance to Germany is greater than exports of dyes and chemicals indicate because manufacturers use domestic raw materials. textile manufacturers are obliged to import cotton and wool, and steel makers must buy in foreign countries, iron ore, pig and scrap iron, manganese, chromium, tungsten, and other metals which Germany formerly controlled in sufficient quantities to supply the domestic demand and allow a margin for export. The estimated quantity and value of German chemical exports, according to the Department of Commerce were 890,000 metric tons in 1922, compared with 690,000 tons in 1921. When compared with the year before the war, however, her heavy losses in foreign trade became apparent. In 1913 the chemical exports were 2,529,000 metric tons, valued at 912,000,000 gold marks, while the value of the 890,000 tons exported in 1922 was only 290,000,000 gold marks.

The costs of production have increased very greatly, according to the Union for the Protection of

Germany's Chemical Industry, which has gathered statistics on the industry in conjunction with the Foreign Trade Control Office for Chemicals. Placing the cost level for January, 1922, at 100 the increases in costs by December were: Wages, 3,300; dollar exchange, 3,900; coal, 5,500; freight rates, 6,400. During this period chemical prices increased 4,030 above the rates in January. If reckoned in gold marks the exports of chemicals in 1922 amounted in value to about eight per cent. of Germany's total exports; textiles to 17 per cent; and steel products 20 per cent. These industries contributed greatly to Germany's wealth, but neither steel nor textiles had such a world-wide distribution as dves and chemicals because they met the competition of English, French and American manufacturers. Before the war the dye industry in these countries was not developed sufficiently to compete in foreign trade, and was not able to even meet domestic requirements in many important lines. The situation has changed. Germany no longer holds her monopoly of the dye trade, and with increasing costs of production finds competition very keen in the world markets.

#### PRICES AND DEMAND

To attribute the recent slack demand for chemicals to high prices is to offer a plausible excuse in the place of a sound reason. Such half truths are dangerous and damaging; and if he had taken time to think out the causes and effects, the writer of the interesting weekly chemical column in one of our business newspapers would never have jumped so nimbly at the following conclusions:

Imped so nimbly at the following conclusions:

Pre rata with productive capacity, business is poor compared with the first pre-war year, and to those whose memories are long enough 1913 was certainly nothing wonderful in the drug and chemical field. Almost every sort for reason is advanced by sellers of chemicals and drugs for the slump. These reasons range from the European situation to a criticism of banking policy in the United States. One factor which may have a great deal to do with the situation is generally overlooked, probably purposely, by both makers and dealers. It is the level of prices.

According to the index numbers showing the course of prices in the chemical and drug markets heavy chemicals and acids, taken as a group, are more than 65 per cent higher than they were in 1913. Dyestuffs are about 150 per cent above the pre-war levels. Crude drugs, fine chemicals and essential oils are at least 50 per cent above the

In order to check a healthy demand for crude materials prices have to be exorbitantly high, and accepting these "index numbers," it is easy to show that chemical prices have not reached any such danger point. An increase of 65 per cent in the selling price of chemicals compares rather well with increased cost of labor of over 90 per cent; of coal, 87 per cent; of freight rates, over 75 per cent. The Department of Labor figures

do not tell us how many more millions of dollars the chemical industry pays in taxes now than in 1913, or of the increased investments in land, buildings and equipment. Nevertheless taxes and capital charges must be paid long before profiteering can begin. It is, as a matter of fact, quite futile to compare back to pre-war as normal; and while it is certain that chemical prices will come lower in time, it will only be as a part of the general economic readjustment. Obviously chemical prices are comparatively lower today—and today is the only equitable basis of comparison—than many factors in chemical costs, and actually lower than most of the merchandise into which chemicals enter as raw materials of manufacture.

If high prices have at all affected the chemical markets of late it has been the high price of the manufactured goods sold over the counters of the retail stores. But effect has been negligible. The natural—and very sensible disinclination of all American industries to stock up on raw materials after their recent bitter experience in writing off inflated inventories has, of course, been the prime factor. This again is the reflection of the cautious buying by jobbers and retailers in all lines.

Such a slackening in chemical demand is, of course, largely psychological. No important group of chemical consumers are overstocked and all are simply discounting in advance the regular summer quietness. A psychological slackness of this kind, however, is to be infinitely preferred to a buying boom that would lead us to a real slackness caused by over-stocking, such as we had in 1921. There are, in fact, good reasons for viewing the balance of this year with every confidence. Lower chemical prices will stimulate sales only by helping in the general readjustment of all price levels, but price cutting does not bring a flood of chemical orders. Chemical bargains, offered at prices below the cost of replacement, will surely have to be paid for later and by the chemical buyers.

To charge the chemical manufacturers as a whole with running up prices to the exorbitant point where they are forcing their customers out of the market is manifestly unfair. To hold forth to chemical consumers the hope—so apt to be deferred-of lower chemical prices is obviously unkind. The tremendous over-production of chemicals that was built up during the war has been very substantially cut down since the collapse of the post-war boom two years ago. There have been numerous consolidations; scores of chemical producers have closed their plants; even among the surviving companies many plant-units have been dismantled. It is as misleading to continue to refer to war-time production as it is to compare with pre-war prices. Today is not 1920, nor 1918, nor 1914. The background of demand and supply, of costs and profits in this year makes an entirely new set of conditions governing prices.

#### ANOTHER IMPROVEMENT

"Why cannot I find aniline oil in your Oil Market?"

The superintendent of a big textile mill, who has

been a regular reader of DRUG & CHEMICAL MAR-KETS for two years, asked us this question recently, in all seriousness.

We in the drug and chemical fields are apt to forget that our best customers are often not familiar with our trade terms, classifications, and practices. Yet, plainly it is the business of all of us to serve the consuming industries. To do this better, we shall initiate with our next issue specialized market reports for four of the biggest consuming industries. In their own departments, we shall give specialized market comment and quotations on all the chemical, dye, drug and oil products which each industry

Just a year ago we inaugurated "new style" quotations, with specifications on containers and quantities, arranged in more simple alphabetical classification. This was a quicker, better answer to the buyer's question: "What's the price?"

Last fall we published the Guide-Book, the first complete trade directory and buyers guide—a ready and reliable answer to the question: "Who sells it?"

These specialized consuming industry market reports, for which we have extended our market-reporting facilities, will give these buyers a prompt, expert market analysis on their drug and chemical raw materials. They will supplement ably and very directly the service we now render in our weekly price quotations and our annual directory of suppliers. They will still further increase the value of Drug & Chemical Markets to consumers and so add to its usefulness to producers. Better to serve the buyer means a greater service to the seller.

### Many Men: Many Minds

In spite of the strides of the electrical industry, the gas industry employs five times as many men and 20 times as much capital as in 1890.—San Francisco Journal.

Professor John R. Commons, President of National Monetary Association says we are in an era of sharp price advances which will continue for some time unless definite steps are taken to check the movement. Federal Reserve banks he says use every means at their disposal to prevent excessive expansion of loans. The Monetary Association will hold a meeting within the next few weeks to discuss the situation.

We are on the eve of more fundamental changes than any yet seen in Britain, yet the average citizen discounts these predictions, overlooking two facts. The men and women who have no property constitute an overwhelming majority; and barely 10 per cent of British workers are engaged in the more stolid occupation of cultivating the soil. So no one will believe in the flood until it is upon us.—Lloyd George.

If we should have an advance in cost of labor out of proportion to the advance in materials, we should encourage inflation, a condition that might also be brought about by increase in price of materials due to present active demand. If inflation comes about through either or both of these causes, general business will be curtailed, though it is to be hoped that the lesson of 1920 will prevent very rapid rise and decline.—Pierre S. du Pont.

# The Legal Status of Saccharin

The Manner in Which the "Coal-Tar Stigma" of Government Officials Has Been Combatted Since Its Discovery in 1879 by Remsen

> By JOHN F. QUEENY, Chairman of the Board, Monsanto Chemical Works

SACCHARIN was one of the first important products to answer to the charge that it was a "coal-tar product", when that phrase carried a stigma almost equivalent to condemnation. The developments of later years, particularly during the recent war, have modified the popular conception of coal-tar until it is now looked upon as a storehouse of valuable and indispensable rather than of useless and harmful things. Such reversals of popular opinion or of administrative policy are not unprecedented. Sugar was looked upon with disfavor for 1,000 years and was even accused of contributing to the increasing prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis. The use of hops by brewers was prohibited in England and later their

non-use was subject to penalty. To one informed in such matters, therefore, it did not seem an unwarranted move when many states which had restricted or prohibited the use of saccharin, lifted the ban and actually encouraged its use during the Great War, and during the period of the sugar shortage which followed. Saccharin tablets or sugar containing sufficient saccharin to double

its sweetness were used everywhere.

Saccharin is an American discovery credited to Professor Ira Remsen, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. Some five years later (in 1884) its manufacture was undertaken in Germany by Fahlberg, a former student of Remsen, who had taken out patents covering the manufacturing process. The cost at first was too high to permit of general use, but as a result of improved methods, manufacturing costs were materially reduced and saccharin could be sold on a basis much lower than sugar considering the difference in sweetening power. This rapidly increased the use of saccharin throughout Europe and forthwith aroused the opposition of the sugar interests. This was particularly true of the infant beet sugar industry, which at that time was receiving encouragement from the German Government, and especially of the agrarian group, which was perhaps the forerunner of our modern farm bloc. The saccharinsugar controversy was thus originated.

Thorough-going experiments were made very early to determine whether saccharin would produce any untoward effects on the health of the user, and when the results showed that there was no ground, physiologically, for such claims, its harmlessness was frankly acknowledged. It was at this time that Dr. Fahlberg made the statement in a letter to the Lancet (London)—"If saccharin could be proved injurious to man, I would ask your readers to accept my assurance that I would not be responsible for the manufacture of another ounce." That this expression is likewise a true representation of the policy of the American saccharin interests was evidenced by the agreement of the largest manufacturer to abide by the conclusions of the Referee Board of Scientific Experts, whose report will be referred to later.

Arbitrary laws greatly restricting the use of saccharin became the rule practically throughout Europe. These laws were not attributed to any effort to guard the health of the people, but were admitted to be solely for



the benefit of the sugar industry, which was a source of large revenue to the governments and served as a means of employment of a considerable population. It was these arbitrary measures which were rescinded during the recent war, not only permitting but encouraging the use of saccharin as a substitute for sugar. The result was an unprecedented consumption of saccharin. In this connection, Dr. E. E. Slosson made the following statement in the January, 1923, issue of The World's Work: "Saccharin, a coal tar product, is several hundred times sweeter than sugar. It is altogether lacking in nutritive value, but dietary experiments on the largest conceivable scale, namely its daily use by many millions of

Europeans for several years during the sugar shortage in the late war, should remove the popular impression acquired during the pure food campaign, that it is injurious to health. This has been recently confirmed by M. Bonjean of the Superior Council of French Public Hygiene, who made a series of physiological experiments of long duration with men and dogs in all doses practically possible and found no derangement of health or digestion."

Saccharin Subject to Persecution

The opposition to saccharin in America, amounting at times practically to persecution, has followed a course differing from that taken in Europe. All coal-tar products were at first the object of vigorous action, and saccharin not only came within that classification, but competed with the natural product of an old and powerfully established industry. The first of a series of attacks all based mainly on a claim that it was, or might be harmful to the user, took the form of a prohibitory regulation issued by the Bureau of Chemistry. The ruling was manifestly so unjust that when brought to the attention of President Roosevelt, he referred the matter to a commission or board created for the arbitration of such controversies.

Food laws and regulatory measures were a comparatively new thing, And as history indicates, time and again, the tendency toward radicalism in such affairs is likely to be marked at the beginning. A conspicuous but not inconsistent error—considering the prevailing attitude—was the seizure of a car of cranberries by the Food Authorties. These were perfectly good berries, having the flavor and the properties for which they are known. But they contained benzoic acid, a natural constituent, but a product which could also be made from coal-tar. Benzoic acid was prohibited in essentially the same terms as saccharin.

The arbitration board known officially as the Referee Board of Scientific Experts, was under the chairmanship of Professor Remsen, and included in its membership only men of such professional standing as would inspire unreserved confidence in their conclusions. The saccharin problem was assigned for independent investigation to Professors Christian Herter, of Columbia University, and Otto Folin of Harvard. Each maintained his own staff of investigators. The alleged harmfulness of sac-

charin was studied from all angles. The results of the experiments which covered a period of five months, justified completely the claim as to the harmlessness of saccharin when used as a sweetener. The official report is clear on this point, but before the latter was available to the public, Dr. Wiley, then chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, prepared a new regulation again prohibiting the use of saccharin and under a curious misapprehension this regulation was approved by the Pure Food Board. When the discrepancy between the findings of the Referee Board and the Wiley regulation were pointed out a situation was created which necessitated referring the question again to the Referee Board. A brief but comprehensive summary, constituting a supplemental report, followed. Its diction is so nearly perfect, the statements so conservative, yet conclusive, that we shall quote it verbatim:

#### Report of Referee Board on Saccharin

1. "The findings of the Referee Board, based upon what would seem to be convincing, experimental evidence, are that small quantities of sacchairin, up to 0.3 gram per day, are without deleterious or poisonous action, and are not injurious to health. This being so, it would seemingly follow that foods to which small quantities of saccharin have been added—in amounts insufficient to result in a daily intake of more than 0.3 gram—cannot be considered as adulterated, since foods so treated do not contain any added deleterious ingredient which may render the said food injurious to health.

deleterious ingredient which may render the said food injurious to health.

Admitting that large quantities of saccharin—over 0.3 gram per day—taken for long periods of time may impair digestion, such evidence cannot consistently be accepted as an argument in favor of the view that smaller quantities must constitute a menace to health. It is often claimed that any substance having a deleterious effect on health when taken in large amount, must necessarily be injurious even when consumed in very small quantities, and that it is dangerous to differentiate on the basis of quantity. There is however, no justification for such a view from a physiological standpoint. Common custom, for example, sanctions the free use of vinegar or dilute acetic acid as a preservative; yet it is well known that in larger quantities acetic acid is a dangerous substance. Common salt, while harmless when taken in small quantities, may become a serious menace to health if taken in larger quantities. The hydrochloric acid of the gastric juice is not only harmless but is essential for the welfare of the body, yet when its concentration is increased beyond a certain point, it becomes a poison. It is evident, therefore, that the decision as to whether a certain substance is or is not injurious to health must take into account the quantity of the substance that is involved. The Referete Board is compelled, on the basis of the experimental evidence, to hold to the view that the addition of small quantities of saccharin to food does not constitute an adulteration, since there is no evidence that small quantities of the substance are deleterious to the health of normal adults.

2. The addition of saccharin to foods, in large or small quantities of the experimental evidence.

to the health of normal adults.

2. The addition of saccharin to foods, in large or small quantities, does not, so far as the findings of the Referee Board show, affect in any way the quality or strength of the food. This statement is not in any sense Contradictory to, or lacking in harmony with the statement that the addition of saccharin to a food as a substitute for cane sugar is a substitution involving a reduction in the food value of the sweetened product and may thus result in a reduction in its quality. The simple addition of saccharin to a food cannot, in the opinion of the Referee Board be considered as an adulteration through any reduction in the strength or quality of the food, since no such effect follows its addition to the food. On the other hand, the substitution of saccharin for cane sugar, for example in any food product may result in a decided lowering of food value, and this must certainly be considered as an adulteration. an adulteration.

an adulteration.

In the opinion of the Referee Board the use of saccharin in food in quantities that might constitute a menace to health is improbable, since its extreme sweetness would naturally limit its consumption by the individual to amounts below what might prove injurious (in harmony with the conclusions expressed in the original report of the Board). On the other hand, the possibility of substituting saccharin for sugar, thereby lowering the food value of the sweetened products, is a serious menace, and one that should be carefully safeguarded."

This official statement, concurred in unanimously, by as competent and conscientious a group of experts as could be gathered together, and following months of exhaustive experiments, must be accepted as convincing. It carries a true note of finality. No further defense of saccharin on the point of harmlessness should be required. It confirms the claim for saccharin as a condiment-to replace sugar where the latter is used for sweetening and not for its energy value.

#### Saccharin Misbranding Suit Dismissed

A policy of what might be termed inferential condemnation was long pursued by the Bureau of Chemistry, until in December, 1919, after the defendant had forced the issue, a trial was held in the Federal Court on a charge of misbranding saccharin shipped in interstate commerce by Monsanto Chemical Works. information was based on the statements that saccharin is: 1. Healthful. 2. A perfect sweetener. 3. Positively harmless. The court dismissed the first two counts and the jury disagreed on the third. This was a tacit victory for the defendant. The defendant requested an immediate retrial, but to date, after more than three years a retrial does not seem imminent. Instead there has been a reversion, in at least one instance, to the policy of insidious propaganda. The reference here is to the circulation by the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, among the various State and Municipal Food and Health officials, and others interested in such matters, of a summary of the testimony presented by the Government This circular ignored the testimony subwitnesses. mitted on behalf of the defendant, which as a matter of fact refuted the former entirely. This is but one example of the unfair attitude which has been shown the saccharin industry.

It is generally realized that the state laws and regulations as well as those of municipalities, referring to foodstuffs, are usually framed in accordance with the corresponding Federal Acts. Likewise, the executive officers of these subdivisions look to the heads of the Government bureaus for guidance. The possible evil effect of such unjust procedures as this latest one must therefore be realized. But regardless of the advantage which any executive or Bureau may be assumed to have through appeal to popular opinion in any action, just or unjust, it is interesting to note that wherever the issue has been brought before a court, saccharin has been vindicated. In Missouri, the Supreme Court held unconstitutional a law prohibiting the use of saccharin in non-alcoholic drinks. Notwithstanding an adverse ruling of the Food Department, the Illinois Courts sus-

tained the use of saccharin as legal.

#### State Courts Hold Saccharin Legal

The following paragraph is quoted from the decision of the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court in the case of a bottler who had been prosecuted on the ground that his soda water contained 1-100th of one per cent of saccharin: "The uncontroverted evidence shows that the use of soda water as a beverage containing this quantity of saccharin could not possibly be injurious to health, and that there is greater danger of injury to health from consuming too much sugar than from the consumption of saccharin in such a percentage. It also appears that the use of sugar in any form is injurious to people suffering from diabetes and some other diseases, while the use of saccharin by them to flavor food and render it palatable is prescribed by medical authorities." Various minor courts in several states have ruled in a similar manner, and in view of the fact that no appeal from their decisions has been taken, we must conclude that the prosecution was satisfied that the verdict reflected the evidence truthfully. Any possible use in excess of 0.3 gram, the minimum quantity covering by the report of the Referee Board, is very practically prevented by a disagreeable bitter taste when large quantities are used. Moreover, if it were desired to replace all of the sugar in one's diet with saccharin, the annual per capita consumption of 102 pounds would be equivalent to less than 0.26 gram of saccharin per day.

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A telegraphic code specially adapted for the chemical trade has been published by Selwyn, Ltd., Glasgow, The code is issued in English, French and Scotland. Spanish.

# Linseed Oil Output Is Less Than Demand

United States Obliged To Import To Meet Increasing Consumption—This Country Used Eighty Million Gallons In 1922—Production of Flaxseed Declining—Argentina Only Country In Which Production Is Above Pre-War Average—Import and Consumption of Linseed Oil In the United States For Last Nine Years.

Consumption of linseed oil in the United States is increasing. During 1922, the year of maximum consumption, it was about 80,000,000 gallons. The production of linseed oil in the United States, net imports and consumption are estimated by National Bank of Commerce, New York, as follows (three ciphers omitted):

		Net imports A	pproximate
	Factory	(reexports	Total
Calendar year Pro	oduction	not included)	Consumption
1912	61,554	*136	61,418
1914	67,656	314	67,970
1916	70,878	*729	70,149
1917	64,293	*1,444	62,849
1918	50,060	*748	49,312
1919	60,390	650	61,040
1920	64,703	3,978	68,681
1921	64,389	7,544	71,933
1922	61,072	18,858	79,930

\*Net exports.

Although the United States is the leading producer of linseed oil, annual production of flaxseed and yield of oil have not kept pace with increased consumption, especially since the war. This has been due partly to the decided decline within the last decade in domestic production of flaxseed. Scarcity of raw materials and high prices combined with the use of various substitutes brought about a low level in production of linseed oil in 1918. Production has since recovered and is now maintained practically at the pre-war level.

European and American imports and exports of linseed oil are shown in the following table:

	(in	thousands	of gallons)	
Country	1919	1920	1921	1922
Imports Netherlands United Kingdom Belgium France United States	351 291 2,703 6,085 2,152	285 476 1,039 3,551 4,693	283 26 1,494 4,182 8,012	1,214 170 1,208 19,218
Exports Netherlands United Kingdom Belgium France United States	5,089 22,401 1,422 306 1,509	7,898 14,462 2,149 514 716	19,409 16,502 3,417 443 469	21,056 17,785 2,644 450 366

The total world production of flaxseed in 1922, including the 1922-23 crops of Argentina and British India, was approximately 87,000,000 bushels, which was 25,000,000 bushels more than was produced in 1921 but 23,000,000 bushels less than average pre-war production. Argentina is the only country of importance in which present annual production of flaxseed is above the prewar average. Production in Argentina during the cropyear 1922-23 is officially estimated at about 47,000,000 bushels or 14,000,000 bushels less than the original official estimate. The yield from the Argentine crop planted in 1922 and harvested in 1923 is estimated at more than 50 per cent. above the average annual pre-war production and nearly 75 per cent. above the average during the five years 1914 to 1918.

Exports of flaxseed from the principal producing

countries during the last	four 3	rears we	re as	follows:
Country	1919	1920 .	1921	1922
	(in t	housands	of b	ushels)
Argentina	33,677	39,782	49,684	36,744
British India	13,341	7,839	4,264	12,404
Canada	1,173	1,519	3,722	2,061
Total	48,191	49,140	57,670	51,209

United States, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Germany, France, Belgium and Italy are the principal consumers of linseed oil and linseed cake. It is much easier and less expensive to transport the seeds to the consuming markets than to crush in the country of origin and ship the oil and cake separately to the chief markets. These countries crush more than 95 per cent. of all flaxseed entering international commerce.

#### OPIUM CONFERENCE NOT IN AGREEMENT

The American delegation to the conference at Geneva, Switzerland, with the opium commission of the League of Nations presented the plan of the United States for control over the production of raw opium in such a way that no surplus will be available for non-medicinal or non-scientific purposes, and the delegates discussed the proposition during the latter part of last week. Stephen V. Porter and Bishop Brent presented the statement. Mr. Campbell, delegate for India, said he represented "one of the sinful nations" and denied India's refusal to forbid production of opium was based on reasons of revenue, but because the people of India wanted opium. He said Great Britain had tried to suppress opium in Burma and had given up the effort as unwise. He denied that the Hague convention bound the nations to prevent the making of opium.

The French delegate, M. Bourgeois, made a rather equivocal statement accepting the American proposals for restricting the use of opium for medicinal purposes, but not accepting the proposal to forbid production beyond these needs. The delegates for Portugal, Siam and Japan endorsed the whole American proposals.

Edwin L. Neville, State Department, attacked the nations who send delegates to the League meeting to make long speeches against the evils of opium, but without intentions of doing anything about it. He pointed to Switzerland which he said made no effort whatsoever to check the enormous distribution of cocaine from Basle, although on paper subscribing to the fight against narcotics.

#### STINNES MERGES GERMAN GAS WORKS

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Berlin, Germany, May 19.—A holding company, a new development in the German chemical industry, has been formed by the German gas works, in which the Deutsche Girozentrale (Central Clearing Bank), the Deutsche Bank, Handelsgesellschaft (Commercial Bank), the two chemical firms, Rütgerswerke and the Gold und Silberscheideanstalt, and the Stinnes Company have taken part. The main object of the company, which includes all German gas works, is buying raw material and utilizing by-products on a large scale.

The entire coal requirements of the works are to be supplied by Stinnes, and the by-products will be produced by the Rütgerswerke and the Gold und Silberscheideanstalt. Capital of the company is 4,000 million marks.

#### INORGANIC CHEMICALS SHOW DECLINE

Products, Not Included in Special Groups, Valued at \$60,722,300 in 1921, Compared With \$84,530,600 in 1919

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., May 30.—Establishments manufacturing inorganic chemicals that are not included in special chemical groups show a production aggregating in value \$60,722,300 in 1921, compared with \$84,530,600 in 1919 and \$36,520,200 in 1914—a decrease of 28 per cent—compared with 1919, but an increase of 66 per cent for the seven-year period, 1921-1914, according to the Census Bureau. The special chemical groups for which separate reports are being issued are as follows: (1) Acids; (2) Nitrogen compounds; (3) Sodium compounds; (4) Potash and potassium compounds; (5) Alums, aluminum, and compounds; (6) Bleaching compounds; (7) Coal-tar chemicals; (8) Plastics; (9) Compressed and liquefied gases; and (10) General chemicals—Organic.

Statistics of leading products for 1921, 1919 and 1914 are given in the following table:

GENERAL CHEMICALS—INORGANIC (Not included in special

groups) (Ton,	2,000 pour	nds)	
	1921	1919	1914
Total value	\$60,722,300	\$84,530,613	\$36,520,217
Arsenious and arsenic oxides		*	
(acids)— Number of establishments Production—pounds For sale—pounds value	7 11,046,400 9,399,800 \$556,300	2,622,389 1,076,000 \$108,235	(1)
Arsenate of lead— Number of establishments Pounds Value Other arsenic compounds	9,229,700 \$1,629,400	12 11,465,788 \$2,090,341	8,641,856 \$511,689 \$134,294
Barium: Sulfate (blanc fixe)— Number of establishments Pounds Value Other barium compounds	7,375,700 \$242,100 \$541,800	13,635,789 \$256,100 \$1,427,403	18,278,000 \$257,415 \$103,204
Bromine liquid: Number of establishments Pounds Value	187,400 \$28,400	5 211,553 \$92,047	(1)
Calcium: Acetate— Number of establishments Production—tons For sale—tons value Chloride—	61 30,660 27,720 \$737,000	86 84,478 76,955 \$2,682,232	78 83,542 81,761 \$2,138,909
Number of establishments Tons Value	78,990 \$2,022,000		44 752
Phosphate— Number of establishments Tons Value	19	7	12,096 \$1,298,566
Hypochlorite— Number of establishments Tons Value Other calcium compounds	28 600		(1)
Chromium compounds other than chromates and bichromates of sodium and potassium. Cobalt compounds	\$520,300	\$610,933	(1) (1)
Copper: Sulfate (blue vitriol)— Number of establishments Pounds Value Other copper salts and com-	3,361,200 \$216,800	35,287,881 \$3,164,611	
pounds	\$164,200	\$667,767	\$14,383
Iodine, resublimed and minor iodides: Number of establishments Pounds	73,700 \$256,700	7 105,731 \$438,002	(1)
Iron: Chloride, crystals and liquor— Number of establishments Pounds Value		1,894,982 \$136,431	(1)
Sulfate (copperas)— Number of establishments Tons Value	29,760 \$524,700		46,239 \$352,772

Ferro-alloys (not blast-furnace products)— Number of establishments Tons Value Other iron salts and compounds	20 48,500 \$8,835,400) \$766,400)	\$10,511,159	\$3,698,475
Mercury:			
Chloride, mercuric-		)	
Pounds	239,300	437,015	
Value	\$179,000	\$748,774	
Chloride, mercurous (calomel)-	104 000	000 000	\$518,023
Pounds	106,200	256,388	
Value Other mercury compounds	\$97,700	\$414,388	
	\$221,100	\$711,856 J	
Sulfur, refined, and compounds,	#1 CON YOU	40.050.050	01 141 100
Zine:	\$1,697,500	\$2,852,958	\$1,141,100
Chloride-		-	
Number of establishments	14	19	
Pounds	75,291,500	74,089,063	
Value	\$3,343,900	\$4,349,096	
Sulfate—			\$1,130,959
Number of establishments	6	12	
Pounds	6,855,200	7,325,544	
Value	\$305,000	\$267,00)	
Other metals, compounds and	\$452,900	\$883,613	
salts	\$7,228,700	\$6,607,574	\$19,184,408
Chemicals not specified	\$1,029,200	\$4,699,195	\$19,104,400
	44,000,000	41,000,100	

(1) Figures not available; included with unclassified.

#### U. S. ALUMINUM COMPETES WITH GERMANY

Hayangerfaldene Aluminum Works, western Norway, have been taken over by Aluminum Co. of America, owing to competition of German companies which are underselling the American company in Europe.

In many lines German-made aluminum supersedes copper—to the extent of 50 per cent in electric lines—in competition with the American trust and Biritish Aluminum Corp.

A number of mills were erected during the war to supply Germany, after import of foreign material was cut off by the blockade.

At present three mills are in operation: The Erftwerk, previously owned by Stinnes, at Grevenbroich near Cologne, with an annual capacity of 15,000 metric tons, and the Vereinigte Aluminumwerk at Lauta combined with the Bitterfeld plants with capacity of 13,000 metric tons. The Inn-Werk will add another 10,000 tons. Price relation of aluminum to copper is much more favorable in Germany than in the United States, being about 120 to 100, where it is in America 150 to 100. Delivery of output at Erftwerk plant was cut off by occupation of the Ruhr and the shortage of aluminum in Germany became so acute that spot quotations on Berlin Metal Exchange were stopped.

Phelps Dodge Corp. produced from its own mines and subsidiaries 87,806, 603 pounds of copper, 8,996,448 pounds of lead, 247,793 pounds of zinc, 1,870,564 ounces of silver and 17,071 ounces of gold, last year. From purchased ores it produced 1,691,149 pounds of copper, 145,653 ounces of silver and 1,262 ounces of gold. During the year the company sold 151,836,758 pounds of copper at an average price of 13.34 cents a pound.

Relief from customs penalties has been denied Albert Block & Sons, importers, who failed to deduct labor charges in making an entry, claiming that they believed they were non-dutiable. The Board ruled that due diligence was not used to ascertain whether labor charges were part of the market price.

Keystone Glue Co., Williamsport, Pa., will make improvements and extensions at its plant, including the construction of a new power plant, estimated to cost \$200,000, including machinery and equipment.

Little Falls Chemical Co., Little Falls, N. Y., will build a one-story addition to its plant 55 x 100 ft., estimated to cost \$35,000. Louis Vandermeer is treasurer.

#### Trade Notes and Personals

Burton T. Bush, Antoine Chiris Co., returned from Europe last week.

George K. Morrow has been elected president and director of American Cotton Oil Co., succeeding L. N. Hine, who becomes vice president.

Dr. George K. Burgess, new director of the Bureau of Standards, has been made chairman of the Federal Specification Board.

Robert C. Morris, New York, American agent before the German-American Mixed Claims Commission, has resigned at the insistent call of his personal and professional affairs.

Dr. Hans Goldschmidt, chemist and inventor and former president of Goldschmidt Thermit Co., now the Metal and Thermit Corp., 120 Broadway, died suddenly at Baden-Baden, Germany, according to a cable-gram received by Metal and Thermit Corp., last week.

Dr. F. E. Breithut, who sailed for Europe last Saturday on the President Roosevelt, was a guest at the regular meeting and luncheon of the Intermediate and Dye Division of Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association, Chemists' Club, Thursday, May 24. Dr. Breithut will act as special trade commissioner for the United States Department of Commerce in Berlin.

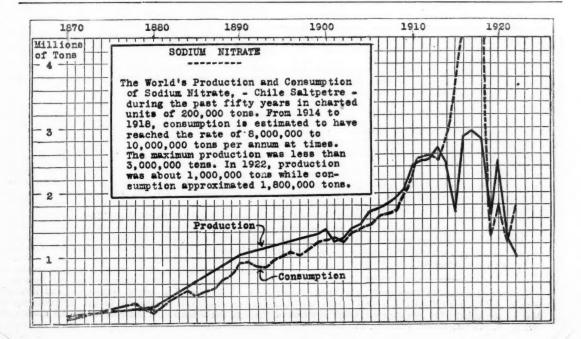
C. L. Speiden, secretary and assistant treasurer of Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, and secretary of the Isco Talc Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y., was married on May 19 to Miss Louise Hyde Valentine of Chappequa, N. Y. at St. John's Church, Pleasantville, N. Y. Mr. Speiden was graduated from Cornell in 1915, was a captain in the Third Division during the war, and saw service at Chateau Thierry and St. Mihiel. Since 1919, he has been active in the affairs of Innis, Speiden & Co. and the chemical industry.

#### DR. PIERCE HEADS PROPRIETARY ASS'N

E. K. Hyde and James Howe Vice-Presidents—Charles P. Tyrrell Re-elected Secretary-Treasurer—Proprietary Manufacturers Close Forty-first Annual Meeting in New York.

Dr. V. Mott Pierce, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., was elected president of the Proprietary Association at the closing session of the forty-first annual meeting at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, on May 24, to succeed Frank Blair, Household Products Co., New York, who has headed the organization for several years past. Mr. Blair refused to consider acceptance for another term in office, believing that the presidency should pass to some other member of the association this year. E. K. Hyde, Mentholatum Co., Buffalo, N. Y. was elected first vice-president, and James Howe, A. H. Lewis Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., second vice-president. Charles P. Tyrrell, Syracuse Medicine Co., Syracuse, N. Y., was again re-elected treasurer and secretary.

Among the speakers on the last day of the meeting was Henry Miles, a member of the Parliament of Canada and representing the Proprietary Association of the Dominion. He spoke upon the sales tax now in force in Canada and of recent legislation regulating the sale and manufacture of proprietary medicines. Henry R. Strong then spoke on substitution, referring to nationally advertised goods. Leo Weeks, D. Weeks & Co., Des Moines, Ia., defended the retail trade and laid the blame on the indifference of manufacturers toward the retailers generally. He urged the cultivation of "dealer confidence" by the proprietary manufacturers to secure wider distribution of their goods. In speaking on "Advertising vs. Sales", Dr. V. Mott Pierce, the new head of the organization, explained the method of mapping out an advertising and sales campaign for proprietary medicines. He showed by the use of charts that sales of proprietaries fluctuated directly in proportion to the general condition of business.



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#### UNITED DRUG SHOWS GAIN THIS YEAR

United Drug Co. reports that for the four months ended with April, after depreciation, taxes, preferred dividends, etc., the net available for the common stock amounted to approximately \$1,000,000, equal to \$3 per share on the 352,354 shares outstanding at the close of the year, or at the annual rate of \$9 per share. Earnings are showing a rising average. In other words, the profit and loss surplus on the first of May totaled \$4,000,000 as against just under \$3,000,000 on the first of January, 1923. In a year and four months, the company has increased the profit and loss surplus about \$3,125,000, equal to about \$9 per share, which means that there is just that much more assets behind the common stock. At the close of 1921 the surplus was \$874,266. At current rate the surplus will be \$5,000,000 by the end of 1923, after all dividends.

Sales for the March quarter of about \$15,000,000 were the largest for any quarter in the history of the company and net was correspondingly as large. Earnings for the current quarter are running at similar volume. Since the first of Jan. 25 new stores have been opened, making a total of 258. On June 15, \$600,000 of the 20-yr., 8 per cent, notes will be paid off, reducing the amount outstanding to \$11,000,000.

#### ATLAS POWDER CO.'S SALES INCREASE

The proposal of Directors of Atlas Powder Co. to change the capital stock from 100,000 shares of common of \$100 a share par value to 500,000 shares of stock of no par value, is assured of ratification as the proxy committee has received proxies representing 83 per cent. of the voting common stock. A special meeting of stockholders has been called for June 13 to approve the change. Stockholders will receive three shares of new no par value stock for each share now held. There will be no change in the preferred stock.

Sales of Atlas Powder Co. for first quarter of 1923 were \$4,901,751, an increase of 40 per cent over corresponding quarter of 1922, when sales were \$3,570,833. Current business is running at an even higher rate, and indications are that 1923 sales will be in excess of \$20,000,000, compared with \$16,723,735 in 1922. It is expected that 1923 earnings will show a correspondingly large increase over 1922, when 16.83 per cent was reported on \$8,714,625 common stock outstanding. Stamford, Conn., plant is an important manufacturer of lacquers: Atlas' recently developed lacquer for fine wood furniture, which is claimed to have many advantages over the best varnishes for this purpose, has a wide sale.

In the case of drums for the shipment of acids and chemicals, the protests of de Lima Correa & Cortissoz, Inc., against the assessment of duty by the Collector at New York, the Board of U. S. General Appraisers reversed the Collector's rulings in part. The Board holds that in one case the Collector failed to bring about the inspection of the merchandise and to send the certificate of exportation to the American consul, and therefore the rights of the importer were not annulled. Failure to comply with the regulations in another case in which the Collector complied with the law led to a decision against the shippers, their reasons for not complying with the regulations being held insufficient.

Carbonic acid gas was successfully used at the Bitner mine of H. C. Frick Coal Co., near Connellsville, Pa., May 16, to put out a fire into the mine, under direction of Dr. W. A. Hamor, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh.

#### Books of Trade Interest

DYES AND THEIR APPLICATION TO TEXTILE FABRICS. By A. J. Hall, B.Sc. (London). 116 pages. 8vo. Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, London. 1923.

The writer has given a bird's-eye view of the dye and the dyeing industries in their development and as they exist to-day.

CHEMISTRY FOR BEGINNERS. By Marvin Dana, Ph.D., Author of a "Perfect Memory," etc. 215 pages. 8vo. Edward J. Clode, New York. 1923.

The foundations of chemical facts are presented in a form that is at once simple and convenient.

SYNTHETIC RESINS AND THEIR PLASTICS. By Carleton Ellis, Consulting Chemist, Author of Hydrogenation of Oils; Coauthor, Gasoline and Other Motor Fuels, etc. 461 pages. 8vo. The Chemical Catalog Company, New York. 1923.

Obtaining resins from natural sources is becoming more uncertain day by day. This volume presents extensive data on a great variety of synthetic products of a resinous character, which may lend themselves to substitution in various places where natural resins are now employed.

STUDIES IN THE CARBONIZATION OF COAL. By Jerome J. Morgan and Roland P. Soule. Department of Chemical Engineering, Columbia University, 45 pages, pamphlet.

Composition of a commercial low-temperature tar and comparison with coke-oven and gas-works tars, are some of the things presented.

BROMOIL PRINTING AND BROMOIL TRANSFER. By Dr. Emil Mayer, president of the Vienna Club of Amateur Photographers. Translated by F. R. Frapric, S.M., editor of American Photography. 191 pages. Seventh edition. 8vo. American Photographic Publishing Co., Boston. 1923.

Effect of the temperature of the bleaching solution as well as that of the water used for soaking the print, has been clearly brought out by the author. His method of introduction is logical and based on accepted educational principles.

ORGANIC SYNTHESES. By James Bryant Conant, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Volume II. 97 pages. 8vo. John Wiley & Sons, New York. 1922.

This volume is the second of a series giving satisfactory methods for the preparation of organic chemicals. The author states that if any chemist knows a better method for the preparation of any of the compounds considered, he would be pleased to receive such information.

MODERN INDUSTRIALISM. By Frank L. McVey, President of the University of Kentucky. Second edition. 8vo., 349 pages. D. Appleton, New York, 1923.

Part 1 deals with the industrial growth of England and America, the rise and fall of Germany, and the Orient and the West. The causes of the World war are presented as: (1) the development of national sentiment, (2) the brusqueness of the Austro-Hungarian diplomacy, and (3) economic influences. Part 2 presents transportation problems and manufacturing of goods as related to standardization. Forms of industrial organization and taxation are thoroughly presented. Part 3 deals with the administration of business, fundamental problems and the reasons for advocating government ownership. The work concludes with the hope that within another twenty years the author of a new book on modern industrialism will be able to tell of the rise of a world economic and industrial system that will overshadow in its humanitarian interests the more sordid materialism of the modern industrial nations.

#### QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

QUUITITION			
Closing Price	s for \	Week Ending May 26	
Rid	Asked	Bid	Asked
Air Reduction 64	653/4	Heyden Chem 17/8	2
*Allied Chem. & D. 73	733/2	Hooker Electro 55	65
*Allied Ch. & D., pf.1081/2	110	Hooker Electro, pf 60	70
*Am. Ag. Ch 203/8	21	*Household Products 331/2	337%
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf 423/8	43	*Int. Agricult, 51/2	6
*Am. Chicle 81/2	834		18
*Am. Chicle, pf 3634	49	*Int. Agricult., pf 17½ *Int. Nickel 13½	135/3
*Am. Cot. Oil 85%	91/2	*Int. Nickel, pf 7834	79
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf 161/4	1934	*Int. Salt 783/4	95
*Am. Cyan 48	51		47
*Am. Cyan., pf 70	75	*Mathieson Alk 461/2	87
*Am Druggist S 51/8	51/4	Merck & Co., pf 86	
Am. Glue 82	85	Merrimac 96 Mulford Co 29	34
Am. Glue, pf124	1261/2	Mulford Co 29 Mutual Co150	
*Am. Linseed 233/4	241/2		44907
*Am. Linseed, pf 44	451/2	*National Lead1171/4	1171/2
*Am. Malt 12	13	*National Lead, pf.100	1121/2
*Am. Zinc 12	131/2	N. J. Zinc158	162
*Am. Zinc, pf 45	46	Niag. A., pf 96	100
*Atlas Powder163	170	Parke, Davis & Co. 80	* *
*Atlas Powd., pf 851/2	90	Penn. Salt 8834	921/2
By. Prod. Co 67	72	*People's Gas, Chi. 921/4	128
Carborundum135	1351/2	Procter & Gamble124 Procter & Gam., pf102	106
Carborundum, pf1151/2	116	Royal Bak. Po125	134
Casein Co 59	66	Royal Bak. Po., pf 98	991/2
Celluloid Co 87	92	Sherwin-Williams 2834	
Celluloid Co., pf1071/2	109	Sherwin-W., pf101	102
Ches. Mfg237	243	Stand. Ch 90	100
Ches. Mfg., pf113	116 30	Swan & Finch 30	32
Com'l Solv. A 28 Do. B 18	20	*Tenn. C. & Chem. 101/4	103%
*Corn Products1301/2	1301%	*Tex. Gulf. Sul 6134	62
*Corn Products, pf.1161/2	113	Union Carbide 58	591/2
*Davison Chem 25%	26	Union Sulphur	
Dow Chem, non par. 401/2	20	*Un. Drug 901/2	811/2
Dow Ch., pf	96	*Un. Drug, 1st pf 461/4	47%
Du Pont de Nem. 1281/4	12834	*Un. Dyewood130	150
Du P't de Nem. Db. 83	86	*Un. Dyewood, pf112	
Eastman Kodak109	110	Un. Gas Imp 50	
Eastman Kodak, pf.110 *Freeport Tex., Sul. 141/4		Un. Gas Imp., pf 56	
*Freeport Tex., Sul. 141/4	145%	U. S. Gypsum 65 *U. S. Indus. Al 561/4	
Freept. Tex. Sul., pf. 91	93	*U. S. Indus. Al 561/4	561/2
*Grasselli130	140	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf. 96	99
*Grasselli, pf102	105	*VaCar. Ch 111/2	12
Hercules Powder106	109	*VaCar. Ch., pf 301/2	31
Hercules Powd., pf.105	109	*V. Vivaudou 191/4	191/2
*Listed on	New Yo	rk Stock Exchange	

Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Co. has resumed dividend payments on common stock by declaring a disbursement equal to 2 per cent. on each share, payable July 2, to stockholders of record June 16. This is the first dividend paid by the company since January, 1922, when a semi-annual disbursement of 3 per cent. was made. No period was set on yesterday's dividend. In addition, the regular semi-annual dividend of 21/2 per cent. was declared on the preferred stock payable as of the same dates as the common dividend.

Among the judgments filed during the week were: City of New York against Milano Pharmacal Co., for \$102.46; Toch Bros., Inc., against Jack L. Castle, for \$106.72; Benze Perfection Sample Card Co., Inc., against Peel Chemical Corp., for \$362.80; City of New York against Paul Chemical Co., Inc., for \$188.38.

V. Vivaudou, Inc., reports increased sales for the first quarter of 1923. Earnings at present are around \$5 a share compared with slightly less than \$2 last year. It is expected that the dividends will be increased to \$3 before the end of the year.

Voting trust certificates of the Columbian Carbon Co., representing 402,131 shares of capital stock, have been admitted to the trading list of the New York Stock Exchange.

The Union Carbide & Carbon Co. has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable July 2 to holders of record of June 7.

National Lead has declared a quarterly 2 per cent common dividend, payable June 30 to stock of record June 15.

#### MATHIESON ALKALI EARNINGS INCREASE

It is predicted that Mathieson Alkali Works will earn the \$7 dividend on the preferred stock seven to eight times over says "Financial America". As a matter of fact, Mathieson could earn the full year's preferred dividend requirement in six or seven weeks. On its regular lines the company showed \$2.85 a share earned for the common stock in the first quarter, or about \$2.50 after taxes. It is expected that common earnings this year will amount to \$12 a share, against \$6.14 shown in 1922. In 1921 a deficit of \$242,000 was reported.

Mathieson has several new lines which it is about to place on the market, the sale of which will increase earnings considerably. One of these is synthetic ammonia, a practical solution for the manufacture of which has been worked out by the company's chemists. Mathieson now owns the exclusive North American rights for the manufacture and sale of liquid chlorine for use in oil refining, having purchased the production rights from the British government.

Even with heavy depreciation charges, Mathieson is increasing its net current asset position about \$150,000 a month. At the close of 1922 net current assets were in the ratio of three to one compared with current liabilities. Net working capital was \$1,639,000 as of Dec. 31. There is no funded debt and the company is free of bank loans. The only obligation ahead of the common is a small amount of preferred stock the dividends on which take about \$200,000 a year. Resumption of common dividends is to be expected when the accrual on the preferred has been paid off.

#### CASEIN COMPANY EARNS \$572,839

The consolidated income account of Casein Co. of America for 1922 shows balance available for common dividends \$321,923 equal to 5.85 per cent on the \$5,492,000 common stock outstanding. This compares with a deficit of \$167,369, in 1921. On Dec. 31, 1922 the profit and loss surplus stood at \$1,102,808, as compared with \$777,727 on Dec. 31, 1921. Net earnings were \$572,839 compared with \$73,592 in 1921.

George J. Gillespie, president, in his remarks to the stockholders says that the various factories of the company have been kept in first class condition and are in readiness to meet any manufacturing requirement. Mr. Gillespie further says that the usual quarterly dividends were continued during the year, but because of the excellent earnings and the promise of their continuance an extra dividend of 1 per cent was declared in February of the present year.

Callahan Zinc-Lead Co. reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1923, gross income of \$363,107 and surplus income of \$48,339. During that period the company shipped 6,774,383 pounds of zinc and 4,214,183 pounds of copper. John Borg, President, in a statement to stockholders said the falling off in shipments was due primarily to lower mill recoveries, caused by insufficient supplies of water during severe Winter months.

Harriton Glue Co., New York, has filed notice of increase in capital to \$25,000, for improvements at its plant.

### New Incorporations

Concentration Warehouse Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., \$50,000. Make chemicals. A. Tetler, E. Bagarozy, S. H. Fuchs. Attorney, E. M. Baar, 51 Chambers st., New York.

Pinkham Chemical Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., 100 shares preferred stock, \$100 cach; 100 common, no par value; active capital \$5,000.

S. M. Louis, M. M. Seigel, A. E. Rosenberg. Attorney, G. H. Curtis, Jr., 51 Chambers st., New York.

Lakresen Chemical Works, Wilmington, Del., \$300,000. Colonial Charter Co.
Gordon Chemical Co., Inc., Foxboro, Del., \$250,000.

# The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, page 1376

#### COPPER SULFATE PRICES ARE ON DECLINE

Imported Material Weak-Arsenic Lower on Spot-Tin Oxide Down-Foreign Caustic Potash Still Slow-Glauber's Salts Stronger-Imported Chemicals Weak.

### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced Glauber's Salts, tech., 5c 100tbs.

Declined
Arsenic, 1/4c lb.
Ammonium Chloride, white, 1/4c lb. Potash, Caustic, 1/4c lb.
Copper Sulfate, 10c per 100lbs. 1/4c lb.
Tin Oxide, 2e lb.

I'm Oxide, 2c ib.			
	Last Year	War Peak	Pre- War
Acetic Acid, Glacial b. \$.123/4 \$.123/4 \$.12	\$.081/2	\$.191/2	\$.07
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg. ton 15.00 15.00 15.00 1	4.00	55.00	20.00
Bleaching Powder,			
Works	1.60	9.50	1.50
	5.95	20.00	4.50
Potash Caustic	.06	.87	.08
Saltpetre, cryst	:073/4	.351/2	.047.2
Soda Ash, 58 p.c100 lbs. 1.80 1.80 1.80	1.80	3.50	.60
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.100 lbs. 3.55 3.55 3.55	3.85	9.50	1.42
Potassium Bichromate lb111/4 .11	.10	.65	.063/4
Average 3.156 3.177 3.199	3.046	11.06	3.14

Light trading is still noticeable in the market though in some quarters business is reported better than at the early part of the month. Imported chemicals have been hardest hit during the present slump in buying, and large quantities of material purchased in expectation of a good market have been sacrificed, in many cases, below import costs in order to realize on them quickly. Manufacturers, however, continue to report satisfactory business, though a falling off in prompt business has been noticeable. While production costs have been increasing steadily, the record set up in buying has had a tendency to reduce prices. Metals have declined and consequently reductions have followed in metallic salts. Copper sulfate is weakening and lower prices are in effect. Tin oxide has been reduced. Arsenic trading is quiet and prices are lower on spot. Calcium arsenate is not moving at the lower prices. Caustic potash and carbonate are down. Ammonium chloride is weak. Prussiates continue quiet and prices unsettled. Sodium sulfide is moving well. Glauber's salts are firm at higher levels. Carbon tetrachloride is firmer. Sodium cvanide is moving in good quantities. Bichromates are firm. Caustic soda and soda ash have shown improvement.

Acid, Acetic-Demand continues along steady lines and the volume of business is reported good. Prices are holding steady at the recent schedule of \$3.38 for 28% in carlots of bbls. up to \$12.78@ \$13.53 for glacial.

Acid. Muriatic-New business is reported somewhat slow but large consumers are taking contract deliveries regularly. Prices are steady with 18° named at 90c@ \$1.00 in tanks at works; 20° is held at \$1.00@ \$1.50 depending upon the quantity and container; 22° at \$1.75@\$2.00.

Acid, Oxalic-In good demand with prices firm at 131/2c@14clb. at works. Imported is held at 131/4clb.

Acid. Sulfuric-Producers have only small stocks from which to draw, and contract consumers are taking large quantities regularly. Prices are firm at \$15@\$16 ton in tanks at works for 66° and \$9@\$10.50 for 60°.

Oleum continues in very small supply and \$18 ton is becoming increasingly difficult to do. The range is from \$18@\$20 ton.

Acetone-Supplies are limited to small quantities while demand is reported steady. Makers continue to quote 25c@ 251/2c lb. at works.

Alums-Routine demand for ammonia grades at unchanged prices of \$3.50@\$3.65 at works. Imported potash selling occasionally at 3c@31/4clb. named at 51/2c@53/4ctb.

Ammonium Chloride-Market is easier with stocks ample and demand somewhat inactive. Some sellers are quoting down to 61/4clb. with range from 61/4c@63/4c

Ammonium Sulfate-Most consumers have been supplied for the season, and business is looking toward next year's consumption. Contracts are reported at \$3.00 @\$3.15 at works; bulk at works named at \$3.20@\$3.35: f.a.s. \$3.50@\$3.60.

Arsenic-Imports from Japan have been increasing and 1626 cases, 203 bbls. arrived at N. Y. last week. The market is quiet and easy, with prices named at 141/4c@ 141/2c lb. Futures over the second half of the year range from 101/2c@13clb.

Barium Compounds-Stocks of carbonates are not large but demand is lacking and prices are holding at \$68@\$70 for domestic at works; imported named at \$70 ton. The chloride is quiet with imported material selling at \$80@\$85 ton while domestic makers quote \$88@ \$90 ton at works. Nitrate, 8c@81/4clb.

Bleaching Powder-The regular seasonal turnover is taking place when consumers try to reduce their stocks in order not to carry them through the hot weather. Makers are adjusting production to conform to new conditions. Most consumers are being supplied on contract and new contract business is quiet. Contracts named at \$1.90@\$2.00 at works. Spot prices held at \$2.50@\$2.75.

Calcium Acetate-Producers continue to quote 4clb. in carlots, works.

Copper Sulfate-Metal prices have been declining steadily and domestic producers of sulfate have been reducing their prices correspondingly. Most agricultural sections have been covered and business from other industries is reported good. Domestic prices range from \$5.70@\$5.80 on spot while imported goods are quoted at 51/4c@51/2clb. and sales of distressed material have been made at 5clb.

Copperas-Producers continue to quote bulk material at \$20@\$21 ton at works. Supplies are reported small and some producers are unable to offer for prompt delivery. Bbls, \$25 ton; bags, \$23 ton. Powdered, \$1.90 @\$2.00 per 100tbs.

Glauber's Salts-Supplies are somewhat limited and production will not increase during the summer. Prices are firmer with technical selling at \$1.30@\$1.45 in carlots of bbls. at works; bags, \$1.15@\$1.25. U.S.P. from \$1.40@\$1.75 as to quantity. Imported slow at 90c@ \$1.00.

Lithopone-Most makers are sold well in advance and have none to offer for prompt delivery. Prices are

holding steady at 7c@8clb. for domestic material. Imported, 6c@61/clb.

Potash, Caustic—The market for imported goods continues weak, while shipment prices are reported lower. Spot, 88-92 per cent quoted at a range from 7½c@8clb. depending upon seller and quantity. Domestic material is still at 9c@9½clb. and in good demand. 85%, 6½c@634clb; hydrated, 7½c@734clb. 90-95%, 7c@74clb; 96-98%, 7½c@734clb.

Potassium Carbonate—Continues quiet and importers are quoting lower prices for all grades. Calcined, 80-

Potassium Bichromate—Higher costs of production, due to labor difficulties, have affected some producers. Prices are therefore firmer at recent levels of 111/4c@ 111/4clb. at works. Demand is reported active.

Potassium Prussiate—Market continues quiet with the yellow at 36c@361/2clb. and red 70c@74clb.

Soda Ash—Makers continue to quote contracts at \$1.20, basis 48%, in carlots of bags at works. Less carlot business on spot at \$1.75@\$2.00, bags.

Soda Caustic—Inquiry is reported slightly better for new business, while shipments on old contracts are proceeding regularly. Export business continues quiet and prices are a little easier at \$3.35. Spot business is being done at \$3.40@\$3.70 according to brand and quantity. Contract prices steady at \$2.50, basis 60%, at works.

Sodium Cyanide—Demand is good and some large sales have been put through at 2134clb. for imported 128 per cent. Domestic is steady at 23clb.

Sodium Prussiate—Supplies are plentiful and competition for passing business down to 16½c@16¾clb. imported. Domestic material at 17½clb. at works.

Sodium Sulfide—Domestic material is in good demand and most producers are well sold. Imported has been quiet and is plentiful at 3¾c@4clb. for solid and 4c@4¼clb. for broken. Crystals named at 2¾c@2½clb.

Tin Oxide—Lower metal prices have prompted makers to reduce prices to a basis of 48clb.

#### CHEMICAL RESERVE OFFICERS LISTED

Charles H. MacDowell, Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, and other chemical manufacturers, have been in consultation with officials of the War Department, recently in regard to plans for industrial preparedness. The nitrate division of the War Department is preparing a list of men in the chemical industry, who are familiar with nitrate problems, to serve as reserve officers. A similar list of reserve officers for the Chemical Warfare Service and a list of explosive experts for reserve service with the Ordnance Department, are contemplated. At recent conferences, creosote, dyes, glass, mica, non-ferrous metals, and paints were discussed.

A. P. Cobb, vice president, New Jersey Zinc Co. is optimistic regarding the future of zinc. Demand for zinc oxide is holding up well. There is a prospect for slightly lower consumption in the rubber trade, but otherwise the outlook is good for continued demand. There is usually a let-up during the summer, but Mr. Cobb says seasonal variations have been lost sight of for the last year or two.

Hearing of the suit brought by Herman A. Metz, New York, against Francis P. Garvan, former Alien property custodian, over a bill for accountants who examined the books of the Farbwerke-Hoechst Co., has been postponed indefinitely by the U. S. Supreme Court.

#### RUSH FOR CALCIUM ARSENATE EXPECTED

A good buying movement by planters in the South is expected during June. Only large users of calcium arsenate have been able to anticipate their wants by putting in stocks in the Spring. There has been very little buying in the South and dealers are stocked to capacity and are unable to accept further shipments until stocks have started to move. Small consumers are unable to purchase ahead to any extent and must wait until they actually require arsenate to fight the boll weevil.

Planting in the South has been delayed by a cold Spring and rainy weather. In some cases planters have had to make two or three plantings. These conditions have made the season three to four weeks behind and consequently there has been no occasion to use calcium arsenate, though this is normally the time when insecticides are applied to plants. When the boll weevil comes forth, there will be a rush for insecticides and the stocks of calcium arsenate which are now a burden to some dealers will be in demand. Manufacturers have sold their production well in advance, but dealers have yet to dispose of their stocks and they are the ones who are having anxious moments. The banks throughout the South are interested. The planters will have no difficulty in obtaining funds.

#### GERMANS CUT POTASH PRICES

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Berlin, Germany, May 19.—The potash industry is depressed. Recent price reductions have not improved the situation and a number of factories are storing their output, and working four days a week only. The Deutsche Kaliwerke reports that sales in April were only 25 per cent of those during April last year.

The Potash Syndicate is selling to the farmers 50,000 tons of potash fertilizers at a price 15 per cent below the current quotation. The Minister of Transport has further granted a 10 per cent reduction in freight rates for potash for May and June. The syndicate expects a greater export demand soon, partly on account of the increase of the potash content of mixed fertilizers in the United States.

Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., in a price list dated May 15, says in part regarding market conditions: "Activities for the past month have shown a normal increase.over the same period last year. The hectic desire to secure all material in sight has apparently been curbed and prices are creeping back to a more normal basis. A conservative policy on raw material and an avoidance of frantic endeavors to sell irrespective of cost will permit the "ship of business" to continue going forward on an even keel for what should be many months of progress and profit. Stocks of materials are again becoming more plentiful."

Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers Association will hold its ninth mid-summer meeting at the hotel Statler, Detroit, June 11 to 13 inclusive. Business sessions will be held in the forenoon each day, with the afternoon devoted to the inspection of industrial plants. Mayor Doremus of Detroit will make the address of welcome. On Wednesday afternoon and evening, June 13, the members will make a trip on the Detroit River and Lake St. Clair. C. C. Baird, Holbrook, Mass., is president.

Edward Mallinckrodt, St. Louis, has given \$500,000 to Harvard University for a chemical laboratory. His son was a member of the class of 1900.

# The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates, see Chemicals, page 1380

#### NAPHTHALENE DEMAND IS FALLING OFF

Prices Have Easier Tone—Small Offerings Preventing Phenol Slump—Business in Intermediates Quiet— Dyestuff Movement Slow.

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced Xylidine, 3c tb.

Para-nitrophenol, 5c tb.
Meta-phenylenediamine, 5c tb.
Meta-toluenediamine, 5c tb.
Meta-toluenediamine, 5c tb.

Tre	nd of t	he Ma	rket			
	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre- War
Benzene, puregal.	\$.30	\$.30	\$.30	\$.29	\$1.10	\$.26
Naphthalene flakstb.	.087/2	.09	.094/3	.07	.16	.03
Phenoltb.	50	.53	.60	.12	1.50	.08
Xylene, 2-deggal.	1.00	1.00	1.00	.45		9.6
Toluene, puregal.	-30	.30	.30	-30		• •
Aniline Oiltb.	.16	.16	.16	.14	1.40	.101/2
Benzaldehydefb.	.75	.75	.70	.65		
Betanaphthol, dist 1b.	.24	.24	.24	.23	1.50	.08
Paranitroanilinefb.		.74	.74	.75	1.85	.18
Average	0.440	0.443	0.440	0.338	1.25	1.67

Buyers continue to hold aloof and the market presents a rather dull aspect. Consumers are indifferent to selling efforts and are proceeding cautiously, using up stocks on hand and buying only as required for immediate needs. Prices of coal-tar crudes are easier, though stocks are only moderate, while intermediates are holding steady. Phenol is weakening gradually and some surprise is expressed that prices have held up so well in the absence of demand and reports of synthetic phenol soon to be available. Stocks are small however, and strong holders feel that it will be some time before any quantity will be on the market. Naphthalene is receding from the peak price of 91/2c lb., due to lack of demand and increased supplies. Cresylic acid can be had at lower prices than those which have recently prevailed. A quiet period in dyestuffs is reflected in a smaller demand for intermediates. H-acid is scarce and in most demand. Beta-naphthol is easy in the resale market. Xylidine is higher. Benzene is lower.

#### Coal Tar Crudes

Benzene—Supplies are reported plentiful and demand is improving steadily. With steel mills operating at capacity production has been on the increase and no shortage of supplies is looked for, though large quantities are going into motor fuel consumption. Prices are easier in most directions with 90 per cent at 25c@27c per gallon and the pure at 27c@30c in tanks. Drums range from 30c@35c gal.

Cresylic Acid—Imports have been increasing and supplies on the market appear to be more plentiful though prices are still too high for most consumers. Demand has not been very active and prices are being shaded slightly. A carlot is reported to have sold at \$1.15 per gallon for pale 97-99 per cent while smaller quantities range up to \$1.30. Imports at New York last week, 423 drums.

Naphthalene—Buyers have been showing little interest and offerings of 8½c lb. in carlot quantity failed to bring out any buyers of flake. Dyestuff naphthalene has been less active and prices range from 7c @ 8c lb. for the chipped. Crude naphthalene is easier abroad and 4,121 bags arrived in New York last week.

Phenol—The market is down a few cents as some sellers decide to move the stocks on hand. Small lots have been sold at 50c fb. and a few resale lots lower but strong holders are still holding to 52c @ 55c lb. Large lots are bringing higher prices than the smaller ones. Demand has been quiet and consumers appear to be waiting the arrival of cheaper material on the market.

Toluene—Production has been increasing and first hands are in a better position to offer supplies than for some time. Quotations are unchanged at 30c @ 35c per gallon.

**Xylene**—Supplies continue small but some of the important consumers are receiving fair quantities. Small lots are offered in the market at \$1.00 per gallon for 2 degree material. Makers have none to offer to others than regular consumers.

#### Intermediates

Acid, Benzoic—Supplies are very small and makers are having difficulty in meeting the increased demand. Technical is holding steady at 70c @ 75c lb. and the U. S. P. at 72c @ 77c lb.

Acid, Cleve's—Routine movement with prices in makers' hands at \$1.00 @ \$1.10 as to quantity.

Acid, Gamma—Buying has not been active but demand is reported along steady lines at unchanged prices of \$1.70 @ \$1.80 lb.

Acid, H—While general demand has fallen off slightly demand is still strong enough to keep makers' production from accumulating and little resale material on the market. Prices are holding at 80c @ 85c lb.

Acid, Neville & Winther's—Demand is routine in character and prices are named at \$1.00 lb.

Acid, Salicylic—Technical is moving slowly though prices are lower than have obtained during the first few months of the year. Technical, 38c @ 43c lb. U. S. P., 40c @ 50c lb.

Alpha-naphthylamine—Prices are holding up at 35c @ 37c lb. in ton lots while demand has been fairly good.

Aniline Oil—Little change in the situation with demand along steady lines and prices steady at 16c @ 17c lb. depending upon the quantity.

Benzidine—Demand has quieted down and buyers are only taking small quantities as required. The base is named at 84c @ 86c lb.

Beta-naphthol—Quieted down to routine demand and little interest on the part of consumers. Makers continue to quote ton lots at 23c @ 24c lb. while resale lots are offered at 21c lb. with no buyers.

Benzaldehyde—Demand for basic colors is less insistent and the call for benzaldehyde has quieted down. Stocks are not large, however, and makers continue to quote 75c @ 80c lb.

Dimethylaniline—Slowing up along with other items but makers are still naming 41c @ 43c lb. as to quantity.

Dinitrobenzene—Buying is reported satisfactory and in fairly good volume at 19½c @ 20c lb.

Ortho-toluidine—Consumption outside of the dye makers field is reported good and stocks are not over excessive. Makers quote 14c @ 16c lb. as to quantity.

Para-aminophenol-Demand has been slow but prices

are still high due to the high cost of raw material. Selling at \$1.40 @ \$1.50 lb.

Para-toluidine—Continues fairly active with prices steady at 90c @ \$1.00 lb. Stocks are still somewhat limited.

#### Starches and Dextrines

The close of last week saw a little better buying, but the holiday had a quieting effect in the early part of this week. Consumers are still working down stocks to a minimum before taking on further supplies, but makers are optimistic as to the future in spite of the dullness at present. Prices are unchanged.

#### BRITISH MAKE 80% OF DYES THEY USE

Eighty per cent of the dyestuffs consumed in Great Britain are now being produced by the British dye industry, according to an analysis of the dyestuffs business in the United Kingdom, recently received by the Department of Commerce from Consul General Robert P. Skinner, London. Imports during the last three years from the United States were:

Great Britain, value.....£3,523,738 £1,552,898 £710,703

Dudley D. Gessler, Philadelphia, selling dyestuffs and chemicals under his own name and as Keystone Chemical Co., has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to "cease and desist giving to employees of certain textile mills, without the knowledge and consent of their employers, commissions and sums of money to induce the employees to secure from their employers preference for respondent's products."

Eighty per cent of Germany's total production of coal tar dyes is located within occupied territory and 50 per cent of Germany's total production of pharmaceuticals is also in that territory, according to a report to the Department of Commerce by Assistant Commercial Attache Daugherty, Berlin. Supplies cannot be shipped from stocks on hand for the estimated six months period announced by the Germans.

Dyanilin Chemical Co.'s plant, New Brunswick, N. J., has been sold to Kuno P. Heberlein, a Connecticut manufacturer, who will enlarge the factory and continue the business. The property incudes four acres, five buildings with 14,000 feet floor space, equipment, residence, and railroad siding.

National Anline & Chemical Co. had an exhibit at the exposition held in connection with the annual convention of National Confectionery Association, Atlantic City. The exhibit was for the purpose of presenting to the trades most interested the extensive line of "National" certified food colors.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. have increased the number of its products to approximately 350, of which about 90 have been produced within the last year. The output of the Deepwater plant for the first four months of this year has been approximately double that of the same period last year.

United Dyewood Corp. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, including returns of subsidiary companies, net income of \$2,075,037 after interest charges and reserves for depreciation and taxes. In 1921, a net income of \$551,826 was reported after the same deductions.

United Chemical Products Co., Buena Vista, Va., will rebuild the portion of its plant recently destroyed by fire.

#### WILL AID RUHR SHIPPERS

American buyers of dyestuffs and chemicals will be assisted in obtaining export licenses for goods on order in the Ruhr district by an arrangement made by the State Department with the Franco-Belgian authorities. Joined with the recent withdrawal by the Berlin government of its former prohibition against German concerns delivering goods to foreigners who intend themselves to export them under license from the Allied authorities, this arrangement is expected to facilitate the movement of goods on order for American account with concerns in occupied Germany.

The German Dye Cartel has transferred the management of all plants in or near the Ruhr district to Hamburg and Berlin, pending French occupation of the dye works from which they are removing 250,000 tons of dyestuffs, due as reparations. The textile manufacturers are complaining of a shortage of colors and a few plants may be closed temporarily.

H. A. Metz says there are not 250,000 tons of dyes in all the German plants seized by the French, and although the amount due the French may be approximately 250,000 tons the bulk of it must be manufactured, and he does not believe the French chemists can continue this work without the aid of German experts.

French troops, occupying the Hoechst dye works, have been withdrawn, according to a report by cable.

The German chemicals works at Oppau were seized May 23, by French troops, and the stocks removed.

Value of dyes seized by the French in German plants,

last week, is estimated at \$2,000,000.

#### METHODS NOT UNFAIR, SAYS BARRETT CO.

The Barrett Co., New York and Philadelphia, in replying to Federal Trade Commission's complaint of unfair methods of competition, admits use of the word "rubber" as a term used throughout the trade, in connection with asphalt roofing, but denies using the word as a description of the composition of the roofing material or that its use as mentioned had the effect of creating the impression that it was made in whole or part of rubber.

In regard to the allegation in the complaint that the terms "one-ply," "two-ply" and "three-ply," used to designate the different degrees of thickness of the product, were misleading, inasmuch as the product consisted of but one layer, The Barrett Co. denies that the use of these terms created any false impression among its own customers or those of other concerns and states that in common with other manufacturers it has adopted a method by means of which the use of these terms will be abandoned or used only when accompanied by explanatory words.

The Government's suit for \$40,000 duty on the cargo of dyes brought over by the German submarine Deutschland is being arbitrated in Baltimore, Md., before U. S. Circuit Judge Rose. A Schumacher & Co., assignees of the cargo, claim that only \$0,000 is due, The cargo was landed Jan. 10, 1916.

Polish salt production was 295.403 metric tons in 1922, a decrease of 6,421 metric tons from the production of 1921. While most of this salt is consumed in Poland, small quantities are exported to Denmark and other countries bordering on the Baltic, Consul General L. J. Keena, Warsaw, reports.

American Leather Chemists will hold a convention at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 7-9. Papers on chrome tanning, tannin, and use of oil in leather making will be read, and F. M. Moffat, president of the Tanners' Council, will address the association.

# The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, p age 1391

#### LINSEED OIL REMAINS STEADY

Upward Movement Is Expected——Crushers Buying Foreign Oil—Chinawood Oil Declines Still Further—Cotton-seed Oil Higher—Tallow Advanced—Turpentine and Rosin Down.

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Cottonseed Oil P.S.Y., spot 3/c Cottonseed Oil W.Y., spot 3/c lb.
Cottonseed Oil White, spot 3/c Horse Oil, 1/c lb.
Tallow, loose, 1/4 c lb.

Chinawood Oil, bbls., spot, 2c lb. Olive, foots, shipment, ¼c lb. Chinawood Oil, tnks., spot, 1c lb. Soya Bean, crude, ½c lb. Chinawood Oil, June-July, 3c lb Stearine ½c lb. Chinawood Oil, Coast, 2c lb. Turpentine, 7c gal. Ros.n, 5-25c per unit.

#### Trend of the Market

	Toda	Last y Week	Last Month			Pre- War
Cod Oil, N. Fgal	\$.72	\$.72	\$.70	\$.60	\$1.27	\$.361/2
Degras, American, bbl.tb.	.041/2		.0434		.25	.031/2
Lard, No. 1gal.	.91	.91	.9434			.92
Menhaden, crd. bbls. gal.	.55	.55	.55	.35	1.20	.33
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. c.t.gal.	1.25	1.25	1.27	1.80	3.45	.95
Red Oil, distilled tb.			.111/4	.081/4	.17	.07
Stearic Acid, T.P 1b.	.1434	.1434	.16	.10	.33	.12
Coconut, Ceylon						
Dom., bblstb.	.101/4	.101/4	.101/2	.0834		.14
Cottonseed, crude, t'ks fb.	.0934	.0934	.10	.10	.25	.08
Linseed, carlotsgal.	1.14	1.14	1.20	.88		.57
Olive, denaturedgal.	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.12	4.50	1.05
Peanut, refined 1b.	161/2	.161/2	.17	.131/4	.30	.08
Soya Bean, bblstb.				.111/2	.191/2	.07
Average	0.500	0.516	0.510	0.470	1.30	0.362

The vegetable oil market continues easy and further declines are noted. Chinawood oil interests hold the opinion that the market is firming up and further declines are not expected in the near future. As general business conditions are good, there is no tangible reason why dull business in this market should continue. Linseed oil is firm and there is a slight tendency for the domestic market to move upwards and one crusher is now quoting \$1.18 in carlots. Crushers are doing their utmost to buy up all available stocks. Foreign prices still keep at low levels inducing crushers to purchase those stocks heavily. Animal oils are reported in better demand. Tallow has advanced. Fish oils are a waiting market but next week should show movements in sympathy with the new supply and demand conditions. Lack of the expected substantial demand caused turpentine and rosin prices to seek lower levels.

#### Vegetable Oils

Castor Oil—The situation is easing with increased supplies of seed in sight. The demand is of a routine nature and steady at unchanged prices. No. 1 at 14c @ 15c lb. and No. 3 at 14c @ 14½c lb.

Chinawood Oil—The position seems to indicate that holders are trying to tempt buyers with lower prices ruling when a firmer market may be expected. All positions again lower at 28c lb. in bbls.; tanks, N. Y., 27c lb.; June-July, forward, China, 21c lb.; Coast, tanks, July, forward, 21c lb.

Coconut Oil—Buyers are holding off purchases thinking that prices are too high, and the demand continues slow. Prices remain unchanged at 10c @ 10½c lb. for Ceylon, spot; Cochin, 11c @ 11½c fb.; Manila, in tanks, coast, 8½c lb.

Corn Oil—For two weeks this market has remained featureless and a decline in crude, in tanks at mills, marks the price down to 9½c @ 93%c lb.; refined unchanged at 13½c @ 13½c lb.

Cottonseed Oil—There is a short interest estimated at nearly 1000 barrels. Crude oil in tanks at mills, unchanged at 93/2c lb.; P. S. Y. higher on spot at 113/4c lb.; white, 12c lb.; winter yellow, 121/4c lb. The demand is more evenly distributed. May opened this week 25 points higher \$11.75; July \$11.45; September \$11.15; and December \$8.88.

Linseed Oil—The fact that one firm tried to buy at \$1.02 and was refused seems to emphasize the expectation of higher prices ruling the near future. A sale of 20 tons of Dutch oil has been made at \$1.07 which figure indicates the feeling of foreign influence. June delivery is marked up at \$1.12 @ \$1.14; imported, spot, \$1.07 @ \$1.10. London linseed oil is again higher at 47/6 cwt. Flax prices are practically unchanged. May Winnipeg, opened at \$2.43¾; July \$2.42; Oct., \$2.23; Duluth, cash, \$2.90; May, \$2.90; July, \$2.75; Sept., \$2.60. Buenos Aires, June, steady at \$2.10. Minnesota receipts 15,000 bushels.

Olive Oil—Remains unchanged and firm at \$1.17 @ \$1.20, for denatured. Edible steady at \$1.80 @ \$2.20. Foots have declined for shipment at 9¼c lb.

Palm Oil—The demand is slow and prices are unchanged at 8c @ 81/4c lb. for Lagos; Niger at 71/4c @ 71/2c lb.

Peanut Oil—The demand continues limited at unchanged prices. Bbls., N. Y., 12c @ 12½c lb.

Perilla Oil—Is not too plentiful and prices are firm at 161/4c @ 161/4c lb. for spot.

Rapeseed Oil—Demand continues weak with prices ruling at 85c @ 86c lb.

Soya Bean Oil—Is steady to easy experiencing a moderate demand. Crude, tanks, coast slightly lower at 10½c @ 10%c lb. Crude bbls., N. Y., at 13c @ 13½c lb.

#### Animal Oils

Greases—Prices remain unchanged though the demand has improved. Choice white spot, 8c lb; yellow, spot at 7c lb.; brown, 634c lb.; house, 7c lb.; bone naphtha, 6½c lb.

Horse Oil-In moderate demand at 10c lb. spot.

Lard Oil—Is fairly firm and inquiries are increasing at 123/4c lb. for off prime in bbls.; extra, 121/2c lb.; extra No. 1, 12c lb.; No. 1, 111/2c lb.; No. 2, 11c lb.

Stearine—Has declined and is in improved demand at 91/2c lb. spot.

Neatsfoot Oil—Business has slightly improved and prices remain the same at 161/4c lb. for 20° C. T.

Oleo Oil—This market is firmer with price remaining unchanged at 131/4c lb.

Red Oil—There is no marked change in the market since last week and prices hold firm at 1034c @ 111/4c lb. for both distilled and saponified.

Stearic Acid—The position is unaltered and prices are unchanged at 13½c @ 14c lb. for S. P. double pressed, 13¾c @ 14¾c lb.; triple pressed, 14¾c @ 15½c lb.

Tallow—A revival of buying interest in this base has slightly increased the price at 73/4c lb. for city extra, loose.

#### Fish Oils

Cod Oil-Small quantity business still continues to feature this market and prices remain unaltered at 70c @ 74c gal. for Newfoundland.

Menhaden Oil-Some movement has taken place, a quantity of crude at Baltimore was sold this week around 50c gal. Prices are holding firm at 48c @ 50c gal. for crude, tanks, Balt.; light strained, spot, 86c.; yellow blchd, 84c gal.; blown, 92c gal.

Whale Oil-Demand remains unsatisfactory with prices apparently firm at 73c @ 75c lb. for natural winter; bleached, winter at 76c @ 78c gal., extra bleached 79c @ 81c lb.

#### Naval Stores

Turpentine-Has declined because demand is not too active and buyers seems to be feeling this market rather than taking it seriously from the point of view of purchasing. Ex-yard prices have sharply declined at \$1.11 @ \$1.13. Steam dist., at \$1.02.

Rosin-Buyers are showing a fair interest and the lower prices ought to influence a steadier demand. B, \$5.85; D, \$5.90; E, \$5.95; F, \$6.00; I, \$6.00; K, \$6.00; N, \$6.00; WG, \$6.75; WW, \$7.75.

Raisinseed oil experiments have been completed and the product is on the market in competition with Chinawood and soya bean oils. California Products Co., Fresno, Calif., buys seeds the year round, cleans, dries, and stores them until the first of the year, then crushes and presses them. Quantity of seeds available for purchase is 500 tons to 2000 tons. The oil is light in color resembling beached linseed, drying time about 48 hours; specific gravity 7 lbs. to the gallon. It has a good gloss. The iodine number is 134. While it is claimed to be free of excess of acids and "foots" the gravity seems to be too light, with a slight tendency to crawl. It is a seasonal oil and the crushers say they cannot quote prices much lower than 111/2c per lb. Brown-Edwards Co., San Francisco, and Tweedy Co., Inc., Los Angeles, are recognized distributers.

A recovery of the foreign trade in pigments, paints and varnishes was shown in the import in 1922 trade as well as in the export trade, a gain of 55 per cent in imports having been made. Although this growth in imports seems very high, it must be remembered that the total importations (\$3,673,000) in 1922 are relatively small when compared with the total exportations (\$11,-475,000). Double the amounts of foreign zinc pigments were required during 1922, totals coming in equaling 27,846,000 pounds, \$1,290,000.

Cuban tariff on soaps, especially toilet soap in liquid or solid form, is expected to be increased in view of the 40 per cent tariff differential in favor of American soaps of this class. It is predicted that such an increase would stop the importation of European soaps.

Vegetable Oils and Fats Using Industries Bureau of Information has applied for a reduction in the duty on linseed oil under the flexible tariff.

Export duty on Argentina flaxseed during the month of May was 2.73 to 3.35 pesos per metric ton in bags; in bulk, 2.49 to 3.10 pesos.

U. S. Naval Stores Co. will erect a plant at Douglas, Ga., utilizing pine stumps, for producing turpentine and rosin.

Archer-Daniels Linseed Co. reports that weather has been unfavorable for planting flaxseed.

#### CEYLON COPRA EXPORTS TO U. S. DECLINE

Ceylon's exports of copra during 1922 were 1,686,-589 cwt, an increase of about 319,000 cwt over the exports of 1921. This total has been exceeded in only one previous year—1919. Italy replaced Denmark as the most important purchaser of Ceylon copra, exports to Italy increasing from 222,600 cwt in 1921 to 476,685 cwt in 1922, according to U. S. Consul Marshall M. Vance.

Exports of desiccated coconut fell behind the record established in 1921 by about 10,850,000 pounds. Practically all of this decrease is due to the smaller demand in the United States, exports to America showing a decrease from 41,332,329 pounds in 1921 to 30,717,479 pounds in 1922, or about 10,615,000 pounds. The United Kingdom replaced the United States as the largest purchaser of Ceylon desiccated coconut, shipments to the United Kingdom increasing about 2,200,000 pounds.

Exports of coconut oil in 1922 showed a marked increase, about 70,000 cwt over those of 1921. The amount of exports in 1922 has been exceeded only once,

in 1919.

The United Kingdom continues to be Ceylon's best customer for coconut oil. Exports to Germany increased greatly, the percentage of increase being more than 300. The United States has practically dropped out of the Ceylon coconut oil market.

#### OIL CHEMISTS ELECT OFFICERS

Fifty members of the American Oil Chemists' Society attended the annual convention in Hot Springs, Ark. Bleaching edible oils and refining under vacuum were the principal problems discussed. William Kelly, Filtrol Co., Cal., and Louis C. Whiton, representing the Bataille process, described present methods employed in bleaching and refining. Francis M. Turner, T. Shriver & Co., explained a dealbumenizing process. The following officers were elected:

H. B. Battle, Montgomery, Ala., president; H. J. Morrison, Procter & Gamble, Ivorydale, O., vice president; P. P. Hinterlang, International Refining Co., San Antonio, Tex., second vice president; J. R. May, Jr., Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Shreveport, La., third vice president; Thomas B. Caldwell, Law & Co., Wilmington. N. C., secretary-treasurer; Herbert S. Bailey, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Savannah, Ga., editor, and A. W. Putland, Portsmouth Cotton Oil Refining Corporation, Portsmouth, Va., assistant editor.

#### URGE WHITE SOAPS FOR HOSPITAL USE

Interviews with hospital physicians and superintendents on the proper soap for toilet purposes have been collected by Oliver H. Bartine, director, Hospital Consultation Bureau, New York. E. S. Gilmore, Wesley Memorial Hospital, Chicago, says: "A highly colored and perfumed soap should be viewed with skepticism.' Dr. A. B. Denison, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, O., says: "A pure soap, uncolored and unperfumed, is probably the most satisfactory." Chas. F. Diehl, superintendent, Hospital for Joint Diseases, New York, says: "We use a white soap, unperfumed."

About thirty other hospital superintendents in New York City and state, forty in New England hospitals, and an equal number in the middle Atlantic states, including a special Pennsylvania list, in middle west states, and on the Pacific Coast, are quoted briefly as endorsing the use of white soaps as best for health and cleanliness.

Chas. A. Mann, connected with Baker Castor Oil Co., 120 Broadway, for many years, died on May 25, at his home, 500 West End Ave., New York.

# The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, page 1380

#### CITRIC DEMAND IS STRONG ABROAD

European Countries Out-bidding Domestic Importers— Antipyrine Has Advanced—Japanese Camphor Up— Cream Tartar Shipment Easier—Potash Permanganate Declines Further—Business Dull.

### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Antipyrine, 15c tb. Cod Liver Oil, \$1.00 bbl.

Acid Tartaric, Imp., 3/2c fb. Cream Tartar, Imp., 3/4c fb.

Advanced Mercury, \$1.00 flask Podophyllin, 25c fb.

Declined
Glycerin, Dynamite, 1/2c fb.
Potassium Permanganate, 1c fb.

Trend of the Market

Today			Last Year	War Peak	Pre- War
\$.32	\$.32	\$.35	\$.30	\$2.00	\$.20
.52	.52	.52	.441/2	1.25	.45
3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	18.00	3.65
1.25	1.25	1.25	.94	3.43	.90
.88	.87	.88	.75	3.55	.41
4.55	4.55	4.55	4.20	5.00	3.75
7.75		7.70	5.50	13.50	3.00
		.26	.23	4.30	.80
.50			.60	.90	.25
.47.				4.25	
.84	.84	.84	276	2.05	.50
2.19	2.19	1.93	1.62	5.92	1.56
	\$.32 .52 3.75 1.25 .88 4.55 7.75 .26 .50 .47 .84	Today Week \$32 \$32 .52 .52 3.75 3.75 1.25 1.25 .88 .87 4.55 4.55 7.75 7.75 .26 .26 .20 .50 .47 .47 .84 .84	Today Week Month \$.32 \$.32 \$.35 \$.52 \$.52 \$.52 \$.75 \$ 3.75 \$.75 \$ 3.75 \$.88 \$.87 \$.88 \$.4.55 \$.4.55 \$.4.55 \$.4.55 \$.60 \$.26 \$.30 \$.50 \$.50 \$.47 \$.47 \$.52 \$.84 \$.84	Today Week Month Year \$.32 \$.32 \$.35 \$.30 \$.52 \$.52 \$.35 \$.44½ \$.75 \$.75 \$.75 \$.75 \$.75 \$.75 \$.75 \$.75 \$.75 \$.75 \$.75 \$.75 \$.70 \$.88 \$.87 \$.88 \$.75 \$.4.55 \$.4.55 \$.4.55 \$.4.55 \$.4.55 \$.4.55 \$.50 \$.50 \$.50 \$.60 \$.47 \$.47 \$.52 \$.32 \$.84 \$.84 \$.84 \$.76	Today Week Month Year Peak \$.22 \$.32 \$.35 \$.30 \$2.00 \$.52 \$.52 \$.52 \$.45 \$.44https://doi.org/10.1001

A quiet market with limited amount of goods changing hands and few revisions in prices, characterized the medicinal situation during the past week. The situation has been analyzed as one of a contract or manufacturing nature and not as a dealer's. It is thought in the trade that the current peak of prices was reached in March-April, and that the general trend will be gradually downward until about July-August, when it will again rise. A few items are firmer for shipment due to the increased demand in Europe for these goods. However, the spot market is not without its firm items, such as, citric acid, antipyrine, amidopyrine, and mercury. Potash permanganate is still swinging downward. Cream tartar is easier for shipment.

Acetanilid—The trade is wondering how this item can be made and sold at a profit, in the face of high cost raw materials. Unchanged at 32c @ 35c lb. for spot

Acid Acetylsalicylic—Makers are still at odds as to price. One group quoting 95c lb. spot and the other \$1.05 lb. spot inside. Demand for export has been up to normal. Resale goods quoted at 95c @ \$1.00 lb. spot.

Acid Citric—During the past few months demand has steadily increased in Europe until the price there is quoted higher than in this market. As long as domestic makers can take care of needs over here, there will be no cause to worry. They will apparently be able to do this if the stretch of cool weather lasts much longer. Imported quoted at 52c @ 53c lb. spot with replacements costing as high as 53c @ 54c lb. f.o.b. Sicily. Makers still quote 49c lb. for spot in barrels.

Acid Diethylbarbituric—Has advanced and now quoted at \$4.75 @ \$5.25-lb. spot with even higher prices looked for as goods gradually leave weak hands.

Acid Salicylic—The trade appears to be generally agreed that 40c acid cannot be sold for any length of

time with phenol at 50c lb. or better. On the present basis some large contracts are said to have been closed. Quoted as to manufacturer at 40c @ 50c lb. spot. Competition is still very sharp with makers at odds. Makers appear to be gambling on future cheaper phenol for contract salicylate business.

Acid Tartaric—Has eased off slightly and now quoted at 36c @ 36½c lb. spot owing to larger supplies coming out of Germany. Demand here at the moment is quiet. During past week 200 kegs were entered at New York.

Alcohol—All grades are steady after rise of last week. U. S. P. 190 pf. quoted by leading distillers at \$4.75 gal. spot. Completely denatured No. 1 is quoted at 38c @ 40c gal. for drums, and 35c @ 37c gal. for special denatured No. 1 in drums. A new company has entered the field with a daily output of 5000 gallons.

Amidopyrine—Some directions in the trade think that there was some mistake in regard to the alleged adulteration of this article reported last week in this publication and that it was not done intentionally. Firm both here and abroad and is quoted at \$6.00 @ \$6.50 lb. spot.

Antipyrine—Has advanced and now quoted at \$3.15 @ \$3.25 lb. spot with possibility of higher prices, owing to strength abroad and fairly small stocks carried at the moment.

Bay Rum—Imported unchanged but firm at \$3.17 gal. spot and denatured with quinine sulfate quoted at \$3.40 gal. Domestic synthetic at \$1.25 gal.

Camphor—Market has advanced owing to firmness in the Orient and now quoted at 88c @ 90c lb. spot for Japanese 2½ lb. slabs. Domestic makers unchanged at 96c lb. spot for barrels.

Bromides—The steady climb of imported goods has been arrested. Imported ammonium quoted at 19c @ 20c lb. spot, potassium at 18c @ 19c lb. spot, and sodium at 21c @ 22c lb. spot. Domestic goods unchanged at 33c lb. for ammonium, 26c lb. for potassium, and 25c lb. for U. S. P. spot sodium.

Cocoa Butter-Quiet and easy at 271/2c lb. for spot bulk.

Cod Liver Oil—Spot goods have advanced and now quoted at \$24.00 @ \$25.50 bbl. for Norwegian owing to heavy buying abroad. As the catch has now been completed, it is thought here that higher prices can be looked for from Norway.

Cream Tartar—Quoted slightly easier on spot at 25½c @ 26c lb. with larger supplies coming out of Germany. Shipment for June quoted at 24½c lb. During last week 1395 bags and 459 kegs of "crude" were entered at New York.

Formaldehyde—Makers are generally quoting 15c lb. in barrels with tendency to reach a firmer level. Demand has been good of late. Second hands are having some difficulty in getting supplies as makers are fairly well sold up.

Fusel Oil—Makers refuse to quote saying that they have no stocks and do not know where they can get them. Nominally quoted at \$4.75 gal. During past week 141 drums were entered at New York.

Glycerin—While 17½ c @ 18c lb. is quoted for C. P. in drums, it is thought in the trade that this price can be shaded on important business. Dynamite has de-

clined and now quoted at 16c lb. for spot drums. A lot was sold early last week in the middle west for 1534c lb. It is predicted in the trade that the market will be soft for the next two or three months.

Menthol—Spot unchanged at \$7.75 lb. in spite of firmer quotations coming out of Japan, in fact it is said that spot market is lower than replacement figures. Last week saw 130 cases entered at New York.

Mercury—Has advanced again and now quoted at \$69.00 @ \$69.50 flask spot. The stocks here are considered small when compared with usual quantities carried. The London market is fluctuating as is shown on May 12 the metal was quoted at £10 19s 6d per flask and the first of last week it was quoted at £10 10s per flask. During last week 1964 flasks were entered at New York.

Podophyllin—Has advanced and now quoted at \$5.50 @ \$5.75 lb. spot.

Potassium Permanganate—The market is getting weaker as fresh supplies come on the market. There appears to be no end of the article. Has declined and now quoted at 18c @ 19c lb. spot with some possibility of shading these figures.

Sodium Benzoate-In good demand at 65c lb. for spot U. S. P.

New regulations in reference to shipping documents which are missing or are incomplete have been issued by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Moss. Customs collectors are advised to demand and collect \$20 for each missing invoice not produced within six months, and \$10 for each missing declaration of the owner or consignee not produced within 90 days from date of entry. An amount equal to the invoice value plus the duty will also be collected for failure to return to the collector, on demand, packages subject to redelivery.

The National Research Council has issued a Colloid Bibliography in mimeographed form. The author, Dr. Harry N. Holmes of Oberlin College, chairman of the National Research Council Committee on the Chemistry of Colloids, intends this edition to be preliminary to a more comprehensive one. It is a book of 135 pages containing 1800 references on 106 topics. All the references are classified and many are accompanied by brief comment as an aid in deciding on their relative importance.

Bureau of Mines has found way to discover within three minutes whether a person has been affected by carbon monoxide gas, through the extent of poison saturation in the blood. Formerly it took approximately from 24 to 48 hours before diagnosis could be made of cases by a skilled organic chemist. The test is effected through a simple and inexpensive instrument which may be carried in the pocket and which requires no special training for its operation.

Armand Co., Des Moines, Ia., manufacturers of toilet preparations, is charged by Federal Trade Commission with maintaining standard resale prices through cooperation with its dealers, customers and agents.

E. S. Parks Shellac Co., Fall River, Mass., has awarded a contract to Joseph M. Darling, Jr., for one-story addition at its plant, estimated to cost about \$25,000.

McCormick & Co., Baltimore, have insured their employees, the amount of the policy depending on length of service.

#### FOREIGN TRADE IN CHEMICALS GAINS

#### Coal-Tar Products Show Expansion of 53 Per Per Cent Over First Quarter of 1922

The value of chemicals and allied products exported from the United States during the first quarter of 1923, according to preliminary figures, registered an increase of 17 per cent over the corresponding period of 1922. These increases in value ranged from 19 per cent in the case of medicinal and pharmaceutical products to 130 per cent in the case of wood and denatured products and also included coal-tar products; naval stores; paints, pigments, and varnishes; and perfumery, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations.

Foreign sales of coal-tar products for the first quarter showed an expansion of 53 per cent over the corresponding period of 1922, rising from an aggregate value of \$1,810,331 in 1922 to \$2,761,118 in 1923. The major increase in this group was in crudes. However, the value of intermediates doubled and finished coal-tar products increased over 30 per cent. Large increases were made in many of the individual commodities shown under this class, especially benzol, which rose 55 per cent from \$518,867 (15,523,529 pounds) in the first quarter of 1922 to \$802,435 (23,910,698 pounds) in the same period of 1923; and coal-tar colors, dyes, and stains, which increased 32 per cent, from \$973,603 (1,387,245 pounds) to \$1,288,642 (3,766,410 pounds). In the coal-tar groups, declines occurred in naphthalene, which fell from \$4,433 (36,264 pounds) in the 1922 quarter to \$4,196 (30,171 pounds) in 1923; medicinals, from \$64,909 (132,036 pounds) to \$37,555 (51,324 pounds); and photographic chemicals from \$34,974 (101,291 pounds) to \$24,172 (59,543 pounds),

Noticeable decreases occurred in the value of the exports of all dyeing extracts, although the quantity of the exports of dye extracts other than logwood increased considerably.

Important gains and some losses as to values occurred in the exports of the heavy and fine chemicals during the periods under discussion. The biggest advance was made in bleaching powder (68 per cent) and the largest loss was in calcium carbide (63 per cent).

#### MAY START GERMAN PLANTS ELSEWHERE

German chemical manufacturers will eventually cease operations in Germany and establish themselves in foreign countries, according to William Neuberg, New York, importer of citric and tartaric acids, who has returned recently from a five-months trip through Europe. "Since about 75 per cent of the plants are located in the Ruhr and Rhineland districts, he said to a representative of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, "and these are gradually being absorbed by the French, the only alternative is to manufacture chemicals in countries where Germans can obtain the fruits of their labor. Conditions at present are not as bad as they are painted. Labor is still employed and the only people to suffer are the elderly ones who have no means of support. France may take over the factories, but they do not appear to be able to work them successfully. Trading in chemicals is carried on in a small way, as shown by a trader who came into my European office very much excited, and said he could offer me 100 kilos of tartaric acid."

Nearly five hundred members of the American Wholesale Grocers' Association, in convention at Washington last week, went to Baltimore by special train and visited the plant of American Sugar Refining Co., Locust Point, and the establishment of McCormick & Co.

# The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, page 1395

#### ERGOT UP ON REDUCED STOCKS

Importers Advance Prices and Withdraw Quotations
As Spot Stocks Shrink—St. Vincent Arrowroot In
Better Supply—Conflicting Reports on Insect Powder
—Mexican Sarsaparilla Firmer.

### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

	Advanced
Balsams, Peru, Sc tb.	Ergot, 1c fb.
Cohosh Root, 1/2c fb.	Lycopodium, 1c fb.
Culvers Root, 2c fb.	Rhubarb, Powd., 1c ft
	Sarsaparilla, Mex., 5c fb.

Arabic Gum, Amber Sorts, ½c fb. Ipecac Root, Cart., 5c fb.
Bayberry Wax, 15c fb.
Caraway, Dutch, 1c fb.
Henbane Leaves, U.S.P., 5c fb.
Wormseed, Levant, 25c fb.

Tre	nd of t	he Ma	rket			
	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre- War
Aconite Root, U.S.P	\$.35	\$.35	\$.35	\$.22	\$.90	\$.12
Buchu Leaves, Short	1.00	1.00	87	.871/3	4.00	.85
Cantharides, Russian	1.75	1.75	1.75	4.50	9.00	2.10
Cocculus Indicus	.031/2	.033/2	.031/2	.041/2	.85	.03
Ergot, Spanish	.52	.52	.52	1.02	4.50	.54
Insect Powder, pure	.67	.67	.70	.52	1.00	.28
Ipecac, Cartagena, powd	1.90	1.95	1.95	1.85	4.50	1.35
Nux Vomica	.061/2	.061/2	.061/2	.06	.141/2	.07
Opium, gum	7.00	7.00	6.75	6.00	30.00	5.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D	.43	.40	.37	.60	1.75	.15
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbon	1.52	1.55	1.60	1.90	6.00	1.50
Wild Cherry Bk., thin nat.	.10	.10	.09	.09	.21	.07
Average	1.28	1.28	1.33	1.38	5.28	1.00

In a market which has been little beyond the same dull affair of a month back, the current week saw a number of items, which have been selling below replacement costs, advance on spot. Business during the first part of the week was reported fair, but towards the end buying was more or lesss restricted, probably due to the holiday. One larger importer in discussing the situation said, "Business, while fair, could be a lot better". With the limited demand, some price shading has been induced, although it has been confined chiefly to the minor items of the group. Although opinions vary, the majority in the trade here claim a very slight broadening in inquiry during the past two weeks, but round lot orders are the exception rather than the general rule.

Aconite Leaves—Unchanged and in fair supply at 16c@17clb. spot.

Agar Agar—Reports have come forward that considerable supplies were lost on the Japanese steamer that was sunk some time ago off the Pacific coast. No. 1 quoted at \$1.50lb. spot ranging as low as \$1.25lb. for No. 3 grade.

Aloes—Barbadoes unchanged at 65c@70clb. spot with possibility of firmer prices owing to somewhat depleted spot stocks, according to reports from trade. Demand has been good. Cape unchanged at 12c@14c lb. spot, and Curacao unchanged at 8c@8½clb. spot.

Arabic Gum—Amber sorts has declined and now quoted at 14½c@15clb. spot with tendency to become easier. Some directions in trade say that this price can be shaded.

Arrowroot—St. Vincent unchanged but said to be in better supply at 15c@15clb. spot.

Balsams—Canadian Fir scarce and firm at \$13.00@ \$14.00 gal. spot. Oregon Fir is said to be out of the market. Peru has advanced and now quoted at \$1.75@ \$1.80lb. spot with tendency for firmer prices. Tolu firm at \$1.00@\$1.10lb. spot cleaned.

Bayberry Wax—Has declined and now quoted at 35c@40clb. spot owing to larger supplies.

Blackhaw Root—Unchanged but firm at 38c@40clb. spot.

Buchu Leaves—Quoted firm at \$1.00@\$1.06lb. spot with some directions holding for \$1.10lb. Demand good and supplies not over plentiful.

Caraway Seed—Dutch has declined and now quoted at 28c@29clb. spot with new seed coming into the market at this price, which is said to be minimum. African quoted at 26½c@27clb. spot with new arrivals easing off.

Cardamom Seed—All grades firm with possibility of higher prices. Cables from London report advance. Bleached quoted at \$1.40@\$1.75lb. spot, and decorticated at \$1.05@\$1.15lb. spot.

Cascara Sagrada Bark—Spot unchanged but in smaller domestic demand at 14c and 15clb. for 1921 and 1922 peel, respectively. Export sales are reported to be good.

Chamomile Flowers—Roman quoted easy at \$1.20@ \$1.25lb. spot. While chamomiles are said to be plentiful in France, 41,000 kilos were imported during 1922. Hungarian easy at 15c@16clb. spot with reported possibility of shading this figure.

Cinchona Bark—Quills unchanged at 55c@60clb. spot and broken at 19c@20clb. spot. Exports from Java for 1922 were 6,617 metric tons as compared with 4,636 tons for 1921 and 4,526 tons for 1920. The Director of Finances in the Dutch East Indies has reduced the average market price for quinine, as calculated for the payment of export duties, from 10.8 Dutch cents to 10.7 cents per unit.

Cohosh Root—Black quoted higher at 9c@9½clb. spot and blue firm at 16c@17clb. if procurable.

Cubeb Berries—Easier at 80c@85clb. owing to larger supplies being offered.

Ergot—Has advanced and now quoted at 53c@55clb. spot owing to stocks on spot being reduced. One large dealer is said to have sold out and withdrawn quotations. Heavy buying by big consumers on the quiet has materially reduced spot holdings.

Gentian Root—Generally quoted at 834c@9clb. spot with some directions doing 8clb.

Henbane Leaves—U.S.P. has declined and now quoted at 35c@40clb. spot owing to heavy supplies carried here.

Insect Powder—Pure powdered said to be easy in some directions at 67c@72clb. spot, while others are holding at 75clb., and further say that the situation is looking up.

Ipecac Root—Cartagena declined and now quoted at \$1.70@\$1.75lb. spot for bags. Cables received from London state that price there has advenced.

Japan Wax—Spot quoted at 143/4@15clb., and is said to be so close to actual cost that there is no profit in it.

Lycopodium—Has firmed up and now quoted at 45c@ 47clb. spot owing to better demand.

Rhubarb-Powdered has advanced and now quoted

at 48c@50clb. spot with possibility that by the time the week is over, outside price will be the minimum.

Sarsaparilla Root—Mexican has advanced sharply and now quoted at 35c@36clb. spot owing to scarcity on spot and higher costs in primary market. Honduras firm at 60c@65clb. spot.

Vanilla Beans—Mexican whole quoted at \$8.50@ \$11.00lb. spot. Supplies, when they arrive, will be pretty well sold up. Cuts quoted at \$6.50@\$7.00lb. spot with goods becoming more plentiful. Bourbons quoted at \$4.50@\$5.00lb. spot. It is thought in the trade that while this year's crop is less than last year, there will be sufficient quantities to go around when the surplus from last year's crop is taken into consideration. During the past week 139 cases of Bourbon beans were entered at New York. Reports are abroad that 10 cases of Tahiti were recently received at a Pacific port. Just where these went is still a mystery. This is the only arrival of these beans into this country from this year's crop as far as the trade has been able to ascertain.

#### HELIOTROPIN TARIFF GROUP CHANGED

Heliotropin has changed from Paragraph 61, which declares a 45 per centum ad valorem duty, to Paragraph 28, which states a 60 per centum plus 7 cents per pound duty based on American selling price for a period of two years from date of present tariff. It is stated in the trade that the only basis on which the duty on this item can be changed to the present rate, is to manufacture it in America from a coal tar base. Importers claim that the article as made to-day does not come from coal tar, but from safrol, which is obtained from camphor oil. A possibility exists however, that a small amount of this aromatic chemical are made from coal tar, but this is not done on a commercial scale, according to importers. At the most there are only a few pounds made, they say, which is without doubt insufficient to establish it as being made from coal tar, and thereby not warranted to be placed under the higher rate of duty. Importers say that the present domestic price of \$2.00 per pound is too high by about 30 cents, and when a duty of 60 per centum plus 7 cents per pound is paid, which will amount to \$1.27 per pound, the landed cost will be high enough to cause the importation of this article to be stopped.

#### GOVERNMENT APPEALS MENNEN CASE

In the petition filed by the Federal Trade Commission with the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari in the Mennen Co. case it is maintained that if the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit is upheld it will mean approval of a trade practice in interstate commerce which lessens competition between wholesale dealers, deprives the public of the benefit of this competition and tends to fix absolutely the channels of distribution.

Strong efforts are being made to have the court set aside the decision in this case involving price discrimination in that the Mennen Co. declined to sell its toilet articles to retailers at the same price at which it sells to wholesalers, even where retailers through attempts at co-operative buying sought to take the same quantity and quality of commodities as are taken by wholesalers.

A smoker held by the American Druggists Syndicate at Central Opera House, New York, on May 18, was attended by nearly 2,000 druggists. H. W. Merritt, Wilkesbarre, Pa., and A. D. S. director, spoke, and boxing bouts, vaudeville and music made up the program of entertainment.

#### LOSSES CUT FOREIGN DRUG COLLECTIONS

Caution induced by heavy losses experienced in 1922 by the wide fluctuations in exchange rates in Jugoslavia, Rumania, and Hungary, may cause restricted gathering of crude drugs from these sections of Europe this year, according to a report recently issued by G. Hoffman & Co., Marburg a/ Danube, Jugoslavia. They say regarding the prospects for 1923 crops: "In the countries of production like Jugoslavia Rumania and Hungary owing to the different money-exchanges and the intensive variations of values, the exporters suffered big losses last year and many enterprises lost a large part of their business-capital due alone to the differences of the exchange. These losses caused many to be more reserved and therefore to gather with less energy and ambition than in the past. Looking behind to the last business year, the dispatch of goods has been brisk and the prices obtained were satisfactory. We beg to mention that big qualities have been placed in Germany or placed by mediation of Germany and owing to the decline in the mark, Hamburg offered for long time goods in America at prices cheaper than the goods could be bought in the productive countries themselves. This abnormal situation could only be explained by the brisk and rapid disvaluation of the German mark. Meanwhile exchange of the mark grew more steady. On the other part the rates of freight and general conditions of life in all productive countries augmented in price and therefore it is to be supposed that the prices for the new crop will be substantially higher than last year. Generally the prices demanded by the small collectors move in connection with the bad standing of the dinars, of the Rumanian leis and Hungarian kronen, the prices rise as the values fall. Therefore it is to be supposed, as commonly happens every year, that the first goods of the new harvest will be quoted to the lowest possible prices, because as said above, the dealers are generally reserved in purchasing. Yet in the moment, when the demands for the new crop increase and when the centres of collections become active, prices will advance."

#### GOAT GLANDS APPEAL TO DRUG MEN

Chicago Drug and Chemical Association gave a luncheon on Friday, May 25. It was a great success, and the large attendance is attributed to the following circular sent to members by C. S. Curtis, Secretary:

Our Guest and Speaker:

Dr. David Klein of The Wilson Laboratories Subject: "Goat Glands and Others"

What do you know about Goat Glands? You have undoubtedly read the newspaper stories. Do you believe them?

As a result of his work on this subject, Dr. Klein has gotten on the most familiar terms with Goat Glands and naturally is somewhat of a kidder himself. As Briggs might say, he can tell you what a Goat Gland thinks about.

He is going to give us the real inside dope. He will start in where the newspapers leave off.

Imports of crude opium during the eight months ending February, 1923, totaled 87,631 pounds, valued at \$259,633, according to Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Imports for March were 6,280 pounds, according to the narcotic division, Treasury Department, making total imports for the fiscal year to April, 93,911 pounds. The Federal Narcotic Control Board ruled recently that imports might be made this fiscal year equal to last fiscal year, 136,000 pounds. For the last three months of the fiscal year, April, May, and June, 42,089 pounds may be imported.

# The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essentials Oils, page 1397, Aromatic Chemicals, page 1398

#### OIL CITRONELLA HIGHER FOR SHIPMENT

Cables Received Naming Replacement Equal to Spot— Peppermint on Spot Easy in Spite of Firmness in Country—Cassia Advanced Again—Italian Orange Up Sharply—Duty on Heliotropin Has Been Changed

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Oil Cassia, Redistilled, 15c fb. Oil Orange, Italian, 10c fb.

Declined
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon, \$1.00 fb.

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre- War
Oil Bergamot	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.60	\$4.40	\$7.00	\$5.00
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	.70	.70	.70	.53	.92	.60
Oil Cloves		1.70	1.75	1.95	3.70	1.40
Oil Lemon Italian	.80	.75	.75	.75	1.70	2.00
Oil Peppermint, Nat	2.65	2.65	2.75	1.85	9.00	2.25
Oil Sandalwood, E. I	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.10	13.00	5.25
Oil Sassafras, Artif	.45	.45	.43	.45	1.00	.26
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.40	5.15	1.50
Coumarin	4.50	4.50	4.40	3.00	31.00	3.10
Methyl Salicylate, Cans	.57	.57	.57	.35	1.00	.90
Vanillin	.40	.40	-40	.50	.95	.29
Average	2.13	2.13	2.14	2.09	6.83	2.05

Consensus of opinion in the trade indicated less activity than the week previous. Development of a few spot scarcities, combined with two or three cables at higher figures, supplied the bullish element to the market. The group values as a whole are quite stable with the fluctuating element confined to a few items. Trading was less brisk during the early part of this week owing to the holiday. Oil anise is being offered cheaper for shipment. Higher cables have been received for oil citronella. Spot oil peppermint is easy in spite of firmness in country. Oil wormseed is said to be named in the country at \$10.00 lb.

#### Essential Oils

Oil Almond—Bitter unchanged at \$3.75 lb. spot for U. S. P., and \$3.75 lb. spot for sans prussic acid.

Oil Anise—Supplies are coming forth without any difficulty and are said to be offered cheaper for shipment. Spot quoted at 45c lb. for technical and 52½c @ 55c lb. for U. S. P. with easier tendency.

Oil Bay-Unchanged at \$2.50 @ \$2.60 lb. spot.

Oil Bergamot—Coppers quoted firm at \$2.60 @ \$2.70 lb. spot with a tendency to keep in line with other Italian goods. During the last three months of 1922 there was \$104,824 worth of bergamot imported into the United States.

Oil Camphor—Japanese white unchanged and steady at 13½c @ 15c lb. spot for cases. Heavy still quoted at 11½c @ 12c lb. spot for drums.

Oil Caraway—The effect of the conflicting reports on new oil from the primary market remains to be seen. Present supplies of spot goods are very limited and at the same time little material is coming out of the primary market. Spot quoted at \$7.25 @ \$7.50 lb. if procurable.

Oil Cardamom—Unchanged but firm at \$20.00 @ \$22.00 lb. spot.

Oil Cassia—The Department of Agriculture is holding up all German goods that have been received at this port under the name of "natural redistilled cassia". It is reported that there are some stocks being held up for a somewhat better price, and still further that these supplies did not cost more than \$1.60 lb. laid down in New York. U. S. P. oil advanced and now quoted at \$3.00 @ \$3.10 lb. spot with possibility that the trade will see even higher prices in the near future.

Oil Cedar Leaf—Unchanged and firm at recent advance to \$1.10 @ \$1.20 lb. spot.

Oil Citronella—While there appear to be sufficient quantities of oil on spot to take care of present demands and the price of 70c @ 71c lb. for drums is generally quoted with one exception, cables from primary market have named close to spot quotation for future shipment. If these higher figures are warranted, spot oil ought to be selling on spot for about 72c @ 73c lb. as inside. Java unchanged and firm at 85c @ 87½c lb. spot.

Oil Cloves—Holding steady at \$1.75 @ \$1.85 lb. spot for U. S. P. in cans. Quiet with spice uncertain.

Oil Eucalyptus—In good supply at 471/2c @ 50c lb. spot for U. S. P. cases.

Oil Geranium—All grades steady especially Bourbon, which, while quoted at \$6.75 @ \$7.00 lb. spot, is offered at higher figures abroad. African quoted at \$8.00 @ \$8.50 lb. spot and Turkish at \$4.75 @ \$5.00 lb. spot.

Oil Hemlock—Now quoted higher at \$1.55 lb. spot owing to scarcity in all quarters.

Oil Lavender—Spot U. S. P. firm at \$2.75 lb. with possibility of higher prices here due to firmer quotations in primary market. Spike unchanged at 70c @ 80c lb. spot. During the last three months of 1922, total lavender entered at New York was valued at \$128,833.

Oil Lemon—Consumption has been better of late and with further reduction of goods in first hands, it is expected that spot prices will advance further owing to higher replacement costs. The market has been fluctuating recently over a fairly wide range. Firm and unchanged at 80c @ 90c lb. spot. For the last quarter of 1922 lemon shipments valued at \$90,071 entered the United States. American unchanged at 75c @ 80c tb. spot.

Oil Lemongrass—Quoted at 80c @ 85c 1b. spot with easier tendencies for shipment.

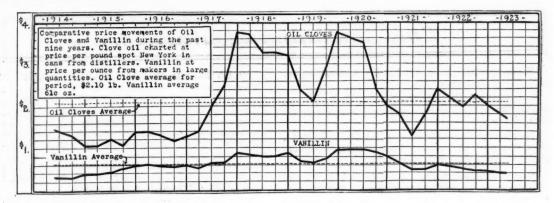
Oil Orange—Sweet West Indian is firm at \$2.60 @ \$2.70 lb. spot with possibility of moving to higher levels. Italian has advanced and now quoted at \$3.10 @ \$3.20 lb. spot inside with some directions quoting \$3.15 lb. inside. Combined importations during the last quarter of 1922 were valued at \$92,273. American unchanged at \$2.80 @ \$2.85 lb. spot.

Oil Peppermint—Consensus of opinion agrees that the spot market is dull and buyers are only supplying themselves with immediate requirements. Quoted at \$2.65 lb. spot for natural and \$2.90 lb. for redistilled.

Oil Sassafras—Firm and scarce at \$1.00 @ \$1.10 lb. spot.

Oil Wormseed—Reports are abroad that country is asking \$10.00 lb. inside. On checking up, it was found that this price is too high, and that while growers had practically nothing to offer for shipment, one outside hand was willing to sell a small quantity for \$7.00 lb.

Oil Ylang Ylang—Bourbon has declined and now quoted at \$5.50 @ \$6.00 lb. spot. Manila genuine firm and unchanged.



#### FIGURES SHOW VANILLIN TOO CHEAP

Statistics Based on Oil Clove Prices Indicate Vanillin 25% Under Normal—Lowest in Eight Years—Normal Price Ratio 3 to 1—To-day is Over 4 to 1.

Over a period of nine years, that is, from just prior to the outbreak of the war until the present time, the average price for vanillin in large quantities from manufacturers has been sixty-one cents per ounce as compared with an average price for clove oil over the same period of \$2.10 per pound. The average ratio has been about three and a half to one, comparing clove oil prices by the pound to vanillin prices by the ounce. Just prior to the war, vanillin had dipped to thirty cents per ounce as compared with a \$1.40 clove oil price, a ratio of 41/2 to one. In 1917, oil clove prices began to skyrocket, touching \$3.70 by the end of the year. During this period, vanillin went up to 85c, a ratio of 4½ to 1. The highest point reached in manufacturers' vanillin prices during the past decade was at the peak of the 1919-20 inflation period, January, 1920, seeing vanillin quoted by makers at 95c per ounce. At the time, oil cloves was very scarce and high-\$3.75 lb. spot cans-owing to wild speculation in cloves all over the world and a price over 60c for Zanzibars in New York. The vanillin-clove oil ratio at these prices was about 4 to 1.

Both oil clove and vanillin prices dropped steadily during the 1920 and 1921 slump, touching bottom prices about the middle of 1921. These figures were \$1.25 for

clove oil and 45c for vanillin, a ratio of 3 to 1. By the end of 1921, the oil had jumped back up to \$2.20 lb. spot and vanillin was up to 60c ounce, about 3½ to 1. Throughout 1922, the course of both prices was downward, vanillin ending the year at 42c ounce and clove oil. at \$2.00 lb., almost 5 to 1. By the end of March, this year, vanillin was off to 40c oz. and the oil to \$1.80 lb., the ratio being 41/2 to one. At the present price, vanillin is at the lowest point of the past eight years, the current 40c market being due more to competitive conditions in the industry than to selling price based on normal costs. Prices have been hammered to a very low point by an abnormal situation. Clove oil to-day is about \$1.75 lb., cloves are about 26c lb. spot, while vanillin is 40c an ounce. At the beginning of 1915, the last time vanillin sold as low as 40c ounce, oil cloves was held at about \$1.05 per pound and the price was correspondingly cheaper than to-day.

Judging from these facts, a normal ratio based on this method of figuring vanillin market prices as against clove oil figures, is about three to one. That is, clove oil per pound should be about three times the price of vanillin per ounce in a normal peace-time market. Both are to-day below the averages for the past nine years, vanillin 35% under and clove oil 20% below. Without question, vanillin prices are out of line, based on raw material prices, on the low side. Considering nothing outside of the proportionate price of the oil, vanillin should be at least twenty-five per cent higher than it is to-day, which is approximately 50c per ounce.

#### Aromatic Chemicals

Benzaldehyde—Reports were heard that supplies were scarce and that \$1.60 lb. was inside for spot U. S. P. Further examination found that makers are still quoting \$1.50 @ \$1.75 lb. spot for U. S. P. and \$1.75 @ \$1.85 lb. for spot FFC.

Heliotropin—Duty has been raised from 45 per cent foreign valuation to 60 per cent plus 7c per pound based on American valuation owing to assertions that domestic product is made from coal-tar. Quoted at \$2.00 lb. for spot domestic and \$2.25 lb. for imported.

Methyl Salicylate—Still quoted at 55c @ 60c lb. for spot drums and 57c @ 62c lb for cases. Very little goods are being offered and contracts only are being done at the low figure.

Perfumery, Soap & Allied Industries of New York held the final meeting and dinner of the season at the Hotel Astor, New York, on Monday evening, May 30.

#### BULGARIAN ROSE CROP IS PROMISING

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Sofia, Bulgaria, May 19.—Heavy snow falls during the winter have done much to protect the rose bushes from severe weather, and the 1923 crop outlook of flowers is good. Owing to cold weather, the 1923 season will be about ten days late, the season harvest beginning about May 25 as compared with May 16 in previous years, according to a report from Shipkoff & Co., Ltd. who have factories in Kazanlik, Kalofer, and other rose growing centers of Bulgaria.

The yield of buds thus far has been satisfactory, aided by plentiful warm rains since April 10. This year's cropshould be as large and of as good quality as last year. As the whole otto yield of 1922 was sold last year, flower-prices may be slightly higher this year, supported by a sharp rise in rose prices in Grasse, France. Better flower-prices in Bulgaria are expected to encourage rose growing and to prevent farmers going over to tobacco crops. Little change in otto prices this year is looked for.

# The Consuming Industries

Waggoner-Gage Corp., will erect a \$250,000 cottonseed mill at Blytheville, Ark.

Fort William Pulp & Paper Co., Ottawa, Can., is planning to increase its newsprint production to 150

Dwight Mfg. Co., Alabama City, Ala., has installed a chlorining plant at Thornton Springs and is now supplying its employees with chemically pure water.

Pasquotank Hosiery Co., Elizabeth City, N. C., will increase its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$150,000, and add equipment that will more than double its capacity.

Owens Bottle Co., Clarksburg, W. Va., has placed an additional unit in operation at its plant. The daily capacity has been increased to 3,000 gross boxes of bottles.

A filtration plant will be installed at the Zelienople, Pa., municipal water works. The Common Council has engaged Leo Hudson, Pittsburgh engineer, to take charge of the work.

Columbia River Paper Mills, Inc., will erect a new plant at Vancouver, Wash., in the near future. company is operated by the California-Oregon Paper Mills, Inc., East 57th street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Western Waxed Paper Co., Portland. Ore., is completing the erection of a plant in an east-bay unit of Greater San Francisco. The plant will have a floor space of 30,000 square feet.

Explosion in the laboratory of Bauer & Black, manufacturing chemists. Chicago, last week, killed a woman employee and wounded five others. Officials said they believed a chemical used to dissolve hard rubber caused the blast, or that the rubber came in contact with an electric wire.

A process by which cellulose acetate silk and films are rendered amenable to dyeing has been patented by La Societe Chimique du Rhone, Paris. A neutral alkali salt together with a salt having an alkaline reaction, such as sodium sulfate and sodium carbonate, are used in the bath which is gradually heated to 85 degrees

A cotton mill in the South that will cost at least \$25,000,000 is in contemplation by Henry Ford, of Detroit, according to well authenticated reports received in Atlanta. Mr. Ford plans a mill with 300,000 spindles for the manufacture of all cotton drill used in the production of Ford automobiles. The quantity used annually in the Detroit factory runs into millions of yards and represents considerably more than 50 per cent of all drill manufactured in the United States for this purpose.

Production of sole leather, in April, according to preliminary figures of Department of Commerce, was 1,691,301 backs, bends and sides against 1,698,783 in March and 1,356,016 in April,1922. Production of offal for sole and belting totaled 11,595,350 pounds compared with 11,827,992 pounds previous month and 9,254,653 pounds a year ago. Belting butts produced numbered 111,597 against 69,220 a year ago. Sole leather held by tanners at close of April rose to 8,029,204 backs, bends and sides from 7,990,259 previous month. Offal stocks of tanners were 41,083,261 pounds against 41,586,880 pounds at close of March.

#### WILL BUILD \$25,000,000 PAPER PLANT

Plans for the construction of Newfoundland's \$25,000,000 pulp and paper plant on the Humber River, are being pushed. The daily output of pulp and paper will be about 400 tons. The machinery will be of English manufacture, a condition demand by the Trade Facilities Advisory Committee of the British Government before it would approve the undertaking, but Canadian firms will construct the mill and the dam, which will be built to furnish power for the hydro-electric plant. About 700 men are now employed.

W. G. Armstrong-Whitworth Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, are backing the scheme and the British and Newfoundland Governments will guarantee £2,000,000 of 25-year bonds and £9,000,000 of 20-year sinking fund bonds respectively.

The name of the corporation will be Newfoundland Power & Paper Co., Ltd., and the Board of Directors will be made up of nine representatives of Armstrong-Whitworth interests, three of Reid-Newfoundland Co. and two of the British and Newfoundland Governments.

Fabrics dyed by a secret British process were recently subjected to a fastness test at the Drapery and Textile Exhibition in London. After two weeks of boiling in strong soap and soda water not one of the colors showed signs of having faded. The colors were British made. The application is a secret process.

## New Consuming Companies

Sweet Mfg. Co., Dover, Del., \$100,006. Chemists, druggists. Dominick Sweet, Valerie Sweet, L. R. Hague. Capital Trust Co. Delaware.

Bengall Products Co., Wilmington, Del., \$600,000. Manufacture antiseptics, labor-saving and sanitary compounds. Corporation Trust Co. of America.

Farmastic Co., Dover, Del., \$250,000. Paints, varnishes. Frank A. Cabeen, Jr., Geo. G. Meade, W. F. Diener. U. S. Corpora-tion Co

Humphreys Sales Corp., Wilmington, Del., \$600,000. Manufacture toilet articles. Delaware Corporation Co.

Alabama Textile Corp., Wilmington, Del., \$2,000,000. Manufacture. Colonial Charter Co. United Beauty Parlors, Phila., Pa., \$350,000. Toilet articles. Corporation Guarantee & Trust Co.

Zero Products, Wilmington, Del., \$500,000. Creams, ices. Corporation Trust Co. of America.

Wm. E. Volk Candy Mfg. Co., Dover, Del., \$250,000. Chas. G. Guyer, M. L. Hurlock, Geo. M. Pierce, Wilmington.

Parisian Mfg. Co., Wilmington, Del., \$50,000. Hair dyes. Corporation Service Co.

Hopewell Color & Chemical Co., Hopewell, N. J., \$50,000. Peter M. Horn, W. Hergert, Edward Jones.

Waterloo Distilling Corp., Manhattan, \$500,000. Alcohol, distilled spirits and wines, for medicinal and sacramental purposes. W. H. Cragg, 1215 Bergen st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Bay Chemical Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., \$100,000. Drugs, medicines, druggists' sundries. C. Oechler, 4085 Ferris st., Woodhaven, N. Y.

Dixon Club of Carteret, 72 Roosevelt ave., Carteret, N. J., \$100,000. Manufacture ice cream, confectionery, etc.

Hope Dental Mfg. Co., Wilmington, Del., \$300,000. Manufacture dental supplies.

Central Mfg. District Terminal Co., Wilmington, Del., \$100,000. The business of cold storage and warehousing.

United Ice Co. of Long Island, Inc., Dover, Del., \$700,000. Manufacture of ice.

General Glass, Inc., Wilmington, Del., \$1,000,000. Manufacture glass.

Quaker Hill Paper Co., New Haven, Conn., \$50,000. Paper and pulp products. A. W. Chanbers, H. H. Hitchcock, Geo. P. Smith, 185 Church st., New Haven.

Atlas Petroleum Corp., San Antonio, Tex., \$56,000. Petroleum products. Wm. & T. R. Levin, J. E. Mason.

Bay Fertilizer Co., Tampa Bay, Fla., \$100,000. Fertilizer products. S. W. Allen, C. Edmond Worth.

# The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs and Chemicals, page 1399

Italy (lira)   193     Germany (mark) per hundred   22.80     Czechoslovakia (crown) per hundred   22.80     Poland (mark) per hundred   23.80     Spain (peseta)   499     Spain (peseta)   499     Holland (guilder)   402     Belglum (franc)   196     Switzerland (franc)   193     Sweden (crown)   268     Denmark (crown)   268     Denmark (crown)   424     Brazil (milrels)   279     China (Silver dollar—Hongkong)   789	FORE	GN	EXC	HA	NGI	3				Par	Curre	ent
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#### Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each oppertunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases

6340-Technical and edible oils and fats, greases, and tallows-Rotterdam, Netherlands. Agency.

6436-Foodstuffs, chemicals, perfumery, Cape Town, South Africa Agency.

6394-Oils, rosin, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Agency.

6400—Rosin and turpentine, Genoa, Italy. Agency. 6401—Black decolorant for bleaching purposes, Turin, Italy.

6402-Drugs, chemicals and toilet articles, Winnipeg, Canada. Purchase and agency.

6403—Fertilizers and Chile nitrate, Mannheim, Germany. Purchase. 6465—Chemicals, drugs and druggists' sundries, Winnipeg, Canada.

6406—Crude sulfur, 99 per cent, Karachi, India. Purchase. 6432—Drugs, Palermo, Italy. Agency.

#### MANY GERMAN CHEMICALS ARE SCARCE

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Berlin, Germany, May 19.—There is a very strong demand for tartaric acid and caustic potash, but the supply is inadequate. In other lines business is conducted on a comparatively small scale owing to scarcity of supplies. The market is strongly influenced by the fluctuations in exchange and every fluctuation in the value of the mark is accompanied by a corresponding change in prices of chemicals. Export business is quiet which may be attributed in part to uncertainty.

Prices of nitrate fertilizers have been increased. Sulfate of ammonia, muriate of ammonia, ammonium sodium sulfate, sodium saltpetre and potassium saltpetre are higher by 500 marks to 6,500 marks per kilo of nitrate, and nitrate of lime by 300 marks to 5,700 per kilo.

According to the Customs Enactment of 1923 of the Federated Malay States, effective April 1, 1923, export duties are levied on the following native products; Vegetable oils, gambier, pepper, and sugar. The export of cocaine, opium and explosives other than industrial is prohibited except to the United Kingdom, British possessions, and protectorates. Licenses are required for the exportation of China clay or kaolin, potash, and soda feldspar to be used as a flux or glaze.

#### COD LIVER OIL AND BROMIDES HIGHER

London Also Advances Cartagena Ipecac, Tartaric Acid and Cardamoms—Market Easier for Chillies and Potash Salts—Drug Auctions To Be Held on Thursday, May 31.

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, May 30.—Price advances have taken place, this week, in cod liver oil, ipecac (Cartagena), bromides, tartaric acid and cardamoms.

The market is easier for chillies and potash salts.

The Drug Auctions will be held on Thursday, May 31.

London, May 19 (By Mail).-Prices have a downward tendency, but dock reports show an improvement in deliveries. In some cases fairly important parcels of crude drugs have been quietly absorbed, and, without corresponding arrivals, London stocks are being materially re-Ipecacuanha has been in better demand and some difficulty is met with in obtaining suitable quantities of uniform testing quality for high grade powdering purposes. Sennas have been moving off more freely but the higher grades are scarce. Eucalyptus oil is in improved demand is higher; also Japanese peppermint oil. Acetic acid has been gaining in strength for some weeks and is much dearer, no arrivals of note having taken place. The Borax Union while making no change as yet in Borax has reduced boracic acid by £5 per ton. Acetone and shellac are again on the down grade, and sulfate of copper and almost all the leading fixed oils, after their recent advance, are cheaper.

#### CHILE COLLECTS HUGE WAR INDEMNITY'

Commenting on the nitrate tax which Chile has assessed on exports, the "Wall Street Journal" says: "In 1879 Chile went to war with Bolivia and Peru. In 1884 a treaty of peace was celebrated by which a province of each of these countries was annexed by Chile. This has nothing to do with the question of Tacna and Arica, solution of which is pending.

"These two provinces, Antofagasta and Tarapaca, contain great deposits of nitrate of soda. Since 1884, Chile has exported 59,453,420 tons of this commodity, on which the government has levied a tax of \$12.20 a ton. Tax proceeds to end of last year, therefore, \$725,-331,724. Chileans maintain that the nitrate beds will yield double the amount exported last year for more than 100 years longer. Estimating only 50 years' yield at the same rate as last year, further collection of nitrate export duty will amount to \$793,000,000.

"To the total of \$1,518,331,724 may be added the proceeds of a tax on borax and iodine, both products of the annexed provinces, and some guano. But the figure as given suffices for this exposition. It is some war indemnity for a country of 3,750,000 inhabitants, considering, moreover, that the war cost less than \$55,000,000."

Chemicals used in dry cleaning and removing spots from suits and a small dry cleaning and dyeing apparatus are desired by a firm in Demerara, British Guiana, according to announcement by Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

# Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

CLASSIFICATION—Prices quoted herein are listed in the following groups: Chemicals, including heavy and technical chemicals, fine and medicinal chemicals, aromatic chemicals and isolates, crudes and intermediates from coal-tar, various fine alkaloids, and miscellaneous products; Crude Drugs, Essential Oils, including oleoresins; Fatty Oils, including Animal, Vegetable and Fish Oils, Greases, Fats, and Taflow; Tanning and Dye Extracts, including miscellaneous natural tanning woods, extracts, etc. All groups are arranged in straight alphabetical order.

Packages—Prices are for large quantities in original packages of the customary trading units of weight or measure. A container given in connection with a price does not necessarily mean that this is the quantity on which the price is based. Containers named are the original packages most commonly sold in this market.

QUOTATIONS—Chemical prices quoted herein are those of American manufacturers unless otherwise specified. Quotations on imported chemicals are so designated. Where resale or "second hand" stocks of any chemical product are sufficient to be considered a factor in determining the market, prices for goods in this class will be quoted in addition to makers' prices available, and indicated as such. Chemical prices quoted

herein are for goods spot New York or Metropolitan District, f. o. b. or ex-store, for immediate shipment, unless otherwise specified. Numerous domestic-made heavy or industrial chemical products are sold principally on a basis of f. o. b. works, and are thus quoted in the list herein, each instance of a "works" price, however, being specified as such.

Fatty Oils prices quoted herein are for goods spot New York unless otherwise noted; f. o. b. mills and Coast prices being designated as such. Crude Drugs and Essential Oils are quoted f. o. b. New York (Manhattan with limitations) for immediate shipment. Tanning and Dye Extracts are quoted spot New York unless otherwise noted.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—All quotations are made on a basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces, and American gallons. The following equivalents are given for the reference of exporters, importers, and foreign buyers:

- 1 Imperial Gallon (British)—1.20 American Gallons 1 American Gallon — .833 Imperial Gallon
- 1 American Gallon —3.79 Liters
- 1 Liter .264 American Gallon 1 American Gallon (Water)—8.35 Pounds
- 1 Pound (Avoirdupois) .454 Kilograms 1 Kilogram —2.20 Pounds

Style and Arrangement Copyright by DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, 1922

### Chemicals

			Onemieu					
ACETANILID, tech. 150 m bbls m	.27	: .28	[ ACID, Carbolic—(Continued)			Acid, hydrofluoric—(continued)		
100 lb kgs	.28	: .30	Crude, 25% 50 gal. bblsgal	.35	: .36	60% 100 m cby. wks m		: .14
USP 200 m bbls	.32	: .35	10%, 50 gal. bblsgal	.30		60% 300 m dr., wks m		
a Second Hands	.34		Chloracetic.			White Acid, 100 fb cby, wks, fb		
Acetic Anhydride, 85% 480 lb drs. lb		: .38	mono 100 m bbls, wks m	***	: .30	White Acid, 10 cbys. wks Ib		
25%, 107 lb chys		: .38	Di, 150 lb ebys wks lb		1.00	Hydrofluosilicie, 35% 450 m bbls.		
92-95% 100 m cbys	.43	: .45	Tri, 425 lb bbls. wks lb		2.45	wis	.10	: .13
Acetone, CP 700 h drs. e/l wks h		: .25	Chlorosulfonic, 1500 m dra.			Hypophosphorous, USP 30% 5		
700 fb drs. lc/l wks		2514	wks	.15	: .16	gal. demis		
350 b drs. le/l wks b Second Hands, spot b	.30	: .32	Chromic, USP 200 m drums D		: .40	USP, 10% 5 gal. demis D		
Acetone Oils, light, bbls, wksgal		: 1.00	85% Pure, 200 m drums D		.35			
Heavy, bbls., wksgal		: 1.00	Chromotropic, 300 b bbls b			LACTIC, 22% dark 500 m bbls. m	.04 1/2	
Acetophenone, CP 1 m bot m	4.00	: 4.25	Chrysophanie, see Chrysarobin			22% light, bbls	.05 1/2	
Acetphenetidin, 150 m bbls m	1.85	: 1.95	Cinnamic, 5 lb cans	3.00	3.25	44% dark, bbls	.091/4	
Acetyl Chloride, 100 lb cbys lb	.40	: .41	CITRIC, USP cryst 230 m bbls. m		.49	44% light, bbls	.111/	
ACID, 1, 2, 4, 250 m bbls m		: 1.30	Powd., USP 200 m bbls. m		.50	USP IX 100 m ebysm	80	
Acetie, 28%, 400 B bbis. e/l			Imported, cryst. 112 h kegs. h	.52	.53	USP VIII 100 m cbysm	.60	
wks 100 fb		: 3.38	Single kegs	.53	.54			
28%, lc/l wks100 fb		: 3.63	Cleves, 250 m bbls	1.00	1.10	Laurent's, 250 lb bbls lb	***	
56%, c/l wks100 fb		: 6.75 : 7.00	Cresylie, 95% dark dr. resalegal			Metanilie, 250 lb bbls lb	.60	: .65
56%, le/l wks100 lb 70%, bbls. c/l wks100 lb		: 8.38	97-99% straw, drs. wksgal			Mixed, sulfurie-nitrie		
70%, le/1 wks100 lb		: 8.63	97-99% pale, drs. Impgal	1.20	1.30	Drume, wks N Unit	.07%	: .08
80% coml. bbls. c/l wks.100 b		: 9.58	97-99% decolor. drs, wksgal	***		Drums, wks S Unit	.01	
80% coml. lc/1 wks100 h		: 9.83	Diethylbarbituric, 10 lb lots,			Tank cars, wksN Unit	.071/2	
80% pure bbls, c/l wks.100 lb		: 11.41	1 lb bot lb	8.50	10.50	Tank cars, wks S Unit	,009	: .01
80%. pure le/l wks100 lb		: 11.60	Formic, 75% tech. 100 m cbys. Ib	.11		Molybdie, 85% pure 1 lb bot. lb	1.75	: 1.85
Glacial, bbls. e/l wks100 fb		: 12.78	90%, 75 lb ebys. incllb	.121/2		85% pure, 100 lb kegs lb	***	: 1.30
Glacial, lc/l wks100 b		: 13.03	Gallie, USP 150 m bbis m	.70		Monosulfonic F. Delta, 50 D		
Glacial, USP chy wks100 h	0.7	: 13.53	Gamma, 225 m bbls, wks m	1.80		tins		: 2,30
Acetylsalicylic, 220 D bbls D	.95	: 1.05 : 1.00	Bbis., ton lots wks	1.70	1.80	MMD14710 000 day 1-0		
Anthranilic, ton lots drs Ib		: .96	II. 225 b bbls. single b	1.00		MURIATIC, 20° cbys. le/l	1 08	
95-98%, 100 h drs h	1.00	: 1.10	Bbls, ton lots wis			wks		: 1.50 : 1.50
99-100%, 100 m drs m		: 1.20	Hydriodie, 10% USP 5 h bot, h	.65		Tank cars, wks100 lb		: 1.10
Benzoic, tech. 100 m bbls m		: .75	Hydrobromie, 48% comi. 155 lb		•••		2.00	. 1.10
Tech, ton lots bbls		: .70	cbys. wks ID	.35 :	.40	18°, 120 lb ebys. e/l wks100 lb	1.00	: 1.10
USP. 100 b bbls b	.72	:	48% coml. 10 cbys. wks ib	:		Tank cars, wks100 lb		: 1.00
Borie, crys. powd. 250 lb bbls. fb	.11	: .11%	40% USP 155 h chys. wks. h	.45 :		22°, 120 m ebys.		. 1.00
Kegs, 100 D	.113/		10%, USP 100 m ebys. wks. m	.11 :	.13	c/l wks100 m	1.75	: 2.00
Broenper's, 250 h bbls h	-	: 1.55	Hydrochloric, see also Acid Muria:	tie		Iron, free, 20° cbys.		
		: .60	CP, USP, 110 m cbysm	.09 :	.11	e/l wig100 lb	:	1 98
Butyrie, 60% pure 8B bot D			HYDROFLUORIC, 30% 400 bbls.			Tank cars, wksnet ton		
Camphorie, USP VIII 1 b bot. b	5.50	: 5.60	wks 10	:	.07			20.00
Carbolic, USP crys. see also Phenol		20 11-01	30% bbls. c/l wks	:	.06	Muriatic, CP & USP, see Acid Hyd	irochlorie	
110 b tins		: .57	30% 100 lb cbys. wks lb	:	.07	Naphthionie, tech. 250 lb bbls. lb	:	.62
25 m tins		: .59	48% single 100 lb chy, wis lb	*** :	.11	Refined, single bbls		
5 m tims or bot		: .62	48% 10 cbys. wks	:	.10			
1 m bot		: .66	52% 100 b eby. wks b	:	.12	Nevile & Winther's, 250 D	:	1 95
Maquid, USP, 1 D bot D		: .65	52% 10 cby. wks	*** :	.11	DUIS		1.40

# A Few COOPER SPECIALTIES

REDISTILLED MERCURY REDISTILLED TURPENTINE REFINED FUSEL OIL RESUBLIMED IODINE PURE AMMONIUM SULPHATE

As applied to your manufacturing interests we will be glad to know your requirements.

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# Bismuth Subnitrate

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**BISMUTH SALTS** 

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Before being released for sale, every product is subjected to a searching analysis by skilled chemists. The pharmacist who is building up a reputation for quality knows that he builds on a good foundation when he specifies

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Manufacturing Chemists

**New York** 

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PHOSPHORIC ACID—All Grades

TRI-BASIC-CALCIUM PHOSPHATE—Pure and Technical BAKING POWDER CHEMICALS

WILCKES-MARTIN-WILCKES CO.

135 WILLIAM STREET

NEW YORK CITY

#### Chemicals

ACID, NITRIC, 36° 135 b		Acid Sulfurie		ALCOHOL—(continued)
eby. wks 100 lb	4.75 : 5.00	Tank cars, wksnet ton	9.00 : 11.00	Butyl, 50 gal. drums 10 : .40
Cbys. c/l wks100 b	4.50 : 4.75	C. P. 175 b chys100 b	.09 : .11	Cinnamic, liquid, 1 b bot b 10.00 : 12.00
38° single ebys. whs100 D	5,50 : 5.75 5,25 : 5,50	Oleum, 20 p.c. 1500 m drums,		Crystallizable b 12.00 : 15.00
Cbys., c/l wks100 lb 42° Single cbys. wks100 lb	5.25 : 5.50 6.00 : 6.50	le/1 wks 100 lb	: 1,50	Isobutyl, crude 50 gal. drums.gal : 4.40
Chys., c/l wks100 fb	5.75 : 6.00	Drums, c/l wks100 lb	: 1,25	Refined, 10 m can
44° Single chys. wks100 h	6.75 : 7.50	Tank cars, wksnet ton	18.00 : 20.00	Isopropyl, crude 50 gal. drsgal : 2.25
Cbys. c/l wks100 fb	6.50 : 7.00	Contract cars, wkston	: 18.00	Refined, 50 gal. drsgal 4.00 : 4.50
C. P. cbys. single wks100 fb	.14 : .16	Oleum, 40% drs lc/l wks.net ton	: 40.00	Ref'd, 91%, drsgal : 3.56
Oxalic, 325 lb bbls. wks lb	.131/4: .14	Oleum, 60% drs., lc/l wks. net		Methyl, see Alcohol, Wood
Bbls., NY	.14 : .14%	ton	: 70.00	Phenylethyl, see Phenylethylalcohol
Kegs, 100 h NY lb	: .143/		.05 : .06	Propyl, nml; erd 50 gal. drms.gal : 4.40
Imp., 560 lb caskslb	.131/4: .131/2	4% 100 m chys	.04 : .05	Refined, 10 m can b : .76
Phenylacetic, 1 b bot lb	3.00 : 4.00	USP, 5 gal. demis ID	.06 : .08	Denatured
Phosphoric, 50% tech. 100 h		Tannie, tech. 300 m bbls m	.40 : .50	No. 1 Complete Denat. 188 Proof
ebys	.08 : .09	USP, powd, 200 lb bbls lb	.70 : .75	50 gal. bbls. inclgal .43 : .45
USP, 85% syrupy, 70 B		USP, fluffy, 50 m bblsm	.75 : .80	50 gal. drums, extragal .38 : .40
demis	: .18			No. 1 Special Denat. 190 Proof
Phthalic, see Phthalic Anhydride		Tartaric USP cryst 300 m bbls. m	: .373	
Pieramie, 300 B bbls B	: .65	USP, powd. 300 fb bbls fb	: .371	No. 5 Complete Danet 199 Breef
Pieric, 450 lb bbls	: ,30	Imp. USP, 240 B bbls b	.36 : .361	50 gal. bbls, inclgal .40 ; .42
		Powd. 240 m bbls m	.35 : .36	50 gal. drums, extragal .34 ; .36
Bbls. ear lots whs		Tobias, 250 lb bbls	1.20 : 1.30	No. 6 Complete Denat. 188 Proof
Pyrogallie, erys. 5 lb cans lb	: 1.20	Tungstic, 100 h kegs	: 1.00	50 gal. bbls. inclgal .39 : .42
Resublimed, 5 lb cans lb	1.55 : 1.60	Aconitine Alk, cryst, 1 os, visos	: 30.00	50 gal. drums, extragal .33 : .35
Tech. powd., 200 m bblsm	: .80	Amorphous, 1 oz. vlsos		In addition to the regular author-
Salicylic, tech. 125 h bblsh	.38 : .43	Adeps Lanae, hydrous 350 lb bbls lb	.21 : .23	ized formulae for completely dena-
USP, 100 lb bbls	.40 : .50	Anhydrous, 350 lb bbls lb	.23 ; .24	tured alcohol, some 75 formulae for
Second Hands	.44 : .46	Albumen, Egg, edible	: .88	
Sulfanilie, 250 D bbls D	.17 : .20	Technical, see Dyers Sundries		specially denatured alcohol are au-
SULFURIC. 66° 180 m chys.				thorized for special uses. Owing to
le/1 wks100 lb	1.25 : 1.50	ALCOHOL, USP 190 pf. 50 gal.	: 4.75	the limitations of their uses however,
Cbys., c/l wks100 lb			2.10	prices are quoted by the alcohol
	1.00 . 1.20	Second Hands, bbls, USP 190	. 405	producers only to holders of per-
1500 m Drums, le/l		pfgal	: 4.65	mits allowing the use of specially
whr	: 1.10	Export, USP 190 pfgal	.37 : .45	
Drums, e/1 wks100 m	: 1.00	Cologne Spirit, 50 gal. bbls.gal	: 4.75	denatured formulae in products author-
Tank cars, wksnet ton	15.00 : 16.00	W00D, see Methanol		ized by the Dept. of Internal Revenue.
60° 1500 b Drums,		Alcohols, also in 50 gal.		For prices on specially denatured
le/l wks100 m	.TO : .00	drums, extra and returnable.		alcohols not listed above, consult any
Drums, c/l wks100 fb	.60 : .80	Amyl, see Oil Fusel		of the alcohol producers.

# **ACIDS**

SULPHURIC
MURIATIC
NITRIC
AQUA FORTIS
MIXED
FUMING SULPHURIC
HYDROFLUORIC
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In Various Grades and Strengths

# **SALTS**

Sulphate Alumina
(For Paper Makers and Water Works)

GLAUBER'S SALT U. S. P. Regular and Needle Crystal

EPSOM SALT
U. S. P. and Technical

# General Chemical Company

40 Rector Street, New York

Baltimore Buffalo Chicago Cleveland Denver Montreal Philadelphia Pittsburgh San Francisco Providence

Cable Address: Lycurgus, New York

#### Chemicals

Aloin. USP 100 D cases D	0.7	. 00	I ALUMINUM SULFATE-(Continued)	1900	3	AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—(Continued)			111
			Cont. bgs. c/l wks. E.100 B	:	1.40	Imp. wh. 600 m cases spot. m	.063		.069
Alpha-Naphthol, crude 300 m bbls. Ib	***	: .65	Bags. c/l wks. W 100 m	:		Gray, 600 m casks spot m	.08		.009
Refined, 300 m bbls		: .75	Bbls., c/l wks. East. 100 fb	:		Lump, 500 lb casks spotlb	.13		.14
Alpha-Naphthylamine, 350 lb bbls, lb	.37	: .39	Bulk, c/l cont. wks. E.100 b	:	1.35	Ichthyolate, as to brand Th	.75		4.00
Ton lots, bbls, wks	.35	: .37	Amidol, (see Diaminophenol)			Iodide, USP 25 lb jarslb		:	5.20
ALUM. Ammonia. lump 400 m bbls.			Amidopyrine, 10 lb boxeslb	6.00 :	7.50	Lactate, 500 m bblsm	.15		.16
wks 100 lb	3.50	: 3.65	Aminoazobenzene, 110 lb kgslb	:	1.15	Nitrate, tech. crys. 225 lb bbls. lb		:	
			AMMONIA anhyd. 100 m cyl m	:	.30	Refined Crystals, bbls Ib	.18		.20
Imp., 500 lb casks100 lb		: 3.50	Water, 26° 800 lb drs. wks lb	:	.0734	CP gran, 100 lb kegs lb			.37
Ground, 400 lb bbls. wks.100 lb		: 3.75	Drs. c/1 wks	.07 :	.0714	Oxalate, pure, 100 lb kegslb		:	.57
Powd., 380 m bbls. wks. 100 m	3.90	: 4.00	Imp., 800 m drs incl spot. m	.06%:	.07	Persulfate, 112 b casesb	.55	:	.60
Chrome, 500 lb cks wks.100 lb	5.00	: 6.00	26° 100 h cbys, lc/l wks. h		.08%	Phosphate, dibasic 200 h bbls. h	.54	:	.60
Potash, lump 400 h bbls.			Cbys., c/l wks	:	.08%	Tech., powd. 325 m bblsm	.15	:	.17
wks		: 4.50	20°. 800 D drs. le/l wks. D	:	.06	Salicylate, USP 100 lb kegs lb		:	.85
Bbls. e/l wks100 lb		: 4.25	Cbys., le/l wks	:	.0734	Sulfate, bulk c/l wks100 lb			3.20
Cont. bbls c/l wks100 h		: 4.25	18°, 800 m drs. le/l wks m	:	.05%	200 m single bgs c/l wks.100 m		:	3.30
Imp. 650 m cases s.p 100 m	3.00	: 3.25	Cbys., 1e/1 wks	:	.07%	200 lb double bgs, f.a.s.100 lb		:	3.50
Ground, 400 lb bbls, wks. 100 lb	4.35	: 4.60	16°, 800 m drs. le/l wks. m	:	.04	Sulfocyanide, tech. 100 lb kgs. lb		:	.50
Imp. 650 lb casks100 lb		: 3.25	Chys., le/l wks	:	.05	CP. 25 D jars	.60	:	.65
			Ammonium Acetate, 100 b kegs. b	.35 :	.36	Amyl Acetate, tech. 50 gal. drs.gal	3.50		4.00
Powd., 380 m bbls. wks.100 m		: 4.75	Benzoate, USP 11b bot b	.85 :	.90	Pure, 5 gal. cansgal	6.00		7.00
Chrome, 700 lb cks wks.100 lb	5.25	: 5.50	Bifluoride. 300 b bbls b	.22 :	.23	Alcohol, see Fusel Oil			
Sods, grd. 400 lb bbls. wks. 100 lb		: 4.00	100 D kees	.23 :	.24	Butyrate, 1 m bot			2.10
Bbls. c/l wks100 lb		: 3.50	Bromide. 50 D boxes D	:	.83	Formate, 1 lb bot			2.00
Aluminum, metal, c/l NY100 m	25.00	: 26.00	Imported, 112 lb boxes lb	.19 :	.20	Salicylate, 100 lb ebys lb	1.45		
Chloride, anhyd. 275 lb drs lb	.20	: .33	Carb., tech. 560 lb easks lb	:	.09%	Anethol, 2 lb bot		:	
30% sol. 120 m ebys m	.031/	: .04	Powd., tech. 385 lb bbls. lb	:	.09	ANILINE OIL, 900 m drs. 5dr.sp. m		-	.17
Hydrate, 96% light 90 lb bbls. lb	.18%	: .20	USP, lump, 100 h kegs h	:	.0914	Aniline Salt, 200 m bbls	.24	:	.25
SULFATE. Iron-free bags c/l	.20 /2		Powd., 100 lb kegs lb	:	.081/	Anthracene, 40-45% 600 lb casks	3.40	÷	4.00
wks		: 2.65	Chloride, Domestic			wis	.13	:	.17
			White gran. 250 lb bbls.NY. lb	:	.08	80-85%, 600 m casks wksm	.75	:	1.00
Imported, spot100 B	2.50	: 2.60	Bbls., c/1 wks	:	.07%	Anthraquinone, subl 125 b bbls. bbls	1.30	:	1.35
Comm'l., 1/2 % iren, bgs. e/1			Gray 250 lb bbls, wks lb	.08%:	.08%	Antimony metal, slabs ton lots100 fb	7.00		7.50
wks East 100 lb	1.45	: 1.50	Bbls, c/l wks	.08 :	.08%	Needle Powd., 100 fb cases lb	.064	4:	.07



Acontine and Salts
Amidopyrine
Antipyrine
Apomorphine Hydrochloride
Arecoline Hydrobromide
Atropine and Salts
Berberine and Salts
Berberine and Salts
Caffeine and Salts
Cocaine and Salts
Cocaine and Salts
Coclencine Alkaloid, U. S. P.
Colchicine Salicylate
Creosote, U. S. P.
Creosote Carbonate
Cumarin
Diacetylmorphine
Alkaloid and Hydrochloride
Digitalin Pure
Dubolsine Sulphate
Emetine and Salts
Eserine and Salts
Eserine and Salts
Eserine and Salts

We are the headquarters for

# **SANTONIN**

Crystals - U.S.P. - Powder

Guaiaco Carbonate
Homatropine and Salts
Hydrastine and Salts
Hydrastine and Salts
Hydrastine Hydrochloride
Hyoscyamine and Salts
Morphine and Salts
Morphine and Salts
Morphine and Salts
Phenolphthalein
Pilocarpine and Salts
Potassium Guaiacol
Sulphonate "Alta" Brand
Salicin
Saponin Purified
Scarlet Red Medicinal
Genuine "Biebrich"
Silver Proteinate
Sodium Cacodylate
Sparteine Sulphate
Strophanthin
Strychnine and Salts
Theobromine and Salts
Veratrine and Salts
Veratrine and Salts

THE HOFFMANN-LAROCHE CHEMICAL WORKS %就

# Chemicals

ANTIMONY CHLORIDE, anhyd 100				Bay Rum, Porto Rican, genuine			
50 m erocks	.45		.35	Denat. salicy acid or tartar emetic			
Sol'n. 130 D carboys Ib	.12	-	.13	45 gal. bblsgal 3.	17	:	3.20
Oxide, 500 fb bbls	.07	:	.071/2	Denat. quinine sulf. 45 gal.			
Salt, dom. 500 to bbls to		:	.24	bblsgal 3.	40	2	3.50
Imp., NY	.23	:	.24	Domestic synthetic, 50 gal,			
Sulfide, golden 500 lb bblslb	***	:	.19	bblsgal 1.	.25	:	1.35
Crimson, 500 lb bbls lb			.38	Benzaldehyde, tech. 945 h drs.			
336 lb kegs		:	.36	wks	75	:	.80
Red, 500 lb bbls		:	.43	USP, 40 lb cbys lb 1.	50	:	1.60
336 lb kegslb		:	.40	FFC, 40 lb cbys lb 1.	75	:	1.85
Tartrolactate, 500 lb bbls lb	***		.45	BENZENE, 90% 8000 gal, tanks			
Antipyrine, USP, 100 lb caseslb	3.15	:	3.25		25		.27
Apomorphine Hydchlide, 1/2 oz. vls. oz.	***	:	16.65		30		.32
Arecoline Hybromide, 1 oz. vialoz.	8.00		9.50		27		.32
Argols, red powd. 850 lb bblslb	.07	0	.07%		33		.35
Arsenic, metal 220 b kegs ib			.35	D-11 - D - 1			
Red, 224 lb kegs cases lb	.153		.16			:	.86
White, 550 lb bbls. e/l NY lb	.149	4	.15%			:	.84
Aspirin, see Acid Acetylsalicylic				Benzidine Sulfate, paste 350 m			
Atropine Alk. USP 1 oz vialoz		:	3.00		70	:	.72
Sulfate, 5 oz. cans		:		Benzol, see Benzene			
			0.1.	Benzonaphthol, 5 h boxes h 2.	00		2.10
BARIUM BINGXIDE, see Barium diox Carbonate, precip., 800 lb bbls.	ide			Benzoyl Chloride, 500 D drs D .		:	1.00
wiston		:	70.00	Benzyl Acetate, 100 h cbys h 1.	25	:	1.40
Imports, bbls., spotton	70.00		72.00	Alcohol, 5 m bot	50	:	1.75
Precip., 200 h bgs, wkston	68.00	:	70.00	Benzoate, 5 lb bot	50	:	1.60
Chloride, 800 lb bbls. wkston			90.00	Medicinal FFC D 1.	75	:	1.85
200 h bgs. wkstom			90.00	Chloride, 95% tech. 925 lb drs. lb .		:	.30
Import, bbls., spotton	80.00	*	85.00		30		.35
Dioxide, 88% 690 lb drs lb	.17	:	.18	Redistil. 100 lb cbys lb	40	:	.45
Import, 83-85% 400 lb drs. lb	.14	:	.16		50	:	3.00
Hydrate, 500 lb bbls	.051/		.06			-	22.00
Iodide, 5 % box	***	:	5.15			-	22.00
Nitrate, 700 h casks	***	:	.10				
Import, casks		:	.081/2				.26
Sulfocyanide 400 lb bbls lb	***	:	.35		23 1/2		.24
tarytes, floated 350 lb bblston	33.50	: :	35.00	Sublimed	55	:	.60

Beta-Naphthylamine, tech. 200 B.			
oois			.76
Sublimed, 200 lb bbls lb			1.35
Bichloride Mercury, see Mercury Bic	chloride		
BISMUTH metal, 150 h casesh	2.75		2.85
Second Hands	2.60	:	2.65
Ammon. Citrate, USP 5 lb bxs. lb		:	5.60
Betanaphtholate, 5 lb bxs lb			3.20
Citrate, USP 51b bxs		:	3.00
Nitrate, 25 m jars		:	1.85
Oxychloride, 250 bbls		:	3.35
Phenolsulfonate, 5 lb cans lb		:	3.05
Salicylate, 250 bbls Ib		:	1.95
Subcarbonate, USP, 250 bbls Ib		:	3.25
Subrarbonate, USP 250 bbls To		:	3.25
X-Ray diag. 1 m bot m		:	3.60
Subgallate, USP 175 bbls Ib		:	2.65
Subiodide, 5 lb lots		:	4.55
Subnitrate, USP, 250 bbls To		:	2.75
Second Hands, bbls, or less, Ib	2.55	:	
Cones, 1 lb botlb			3.75
Subsalicylate, USP, 175 bbls Ib			3.05
Tannate 1 lb bot		:	2.58
Bismuth Preparations quoted			
above on basis 25 h lots. Smaller lots at an advance,			
	80.00		85.00
Blanc Fixe, dry 400 lb bbls. wks.ton Imported, bbls ton	65.00	:	70.00
Paste, 650 lb bblston			40.00
BLEACHING POWDER, 700 D drs.			
e/1 wks100 lb	1.90		2.15
Drums lc/l ex-warehouse100 lb		:	2.65
Contract, c/l wks100 fb		:	2.00
F. a. s. c/1100 lb		:	
Imported, spot100 lb		:	
Blue Ointment, see Mercury Mass, see Mercury			
Bone Ash, 100 m kegs		:	.08
Black, 200 b bbls	.06	:	.08



Borax, USP, cryst. 400 m bblsm Powdered, U.S.P., 300 m bblsm Kegs, USP, 100-150 mm	.051 .053	4: .0				30.50	Carbon Tetrachloride, 1400 lb drs.  NY	.09	:	.1014
Bordeaux Mixture, powd, bbls To	.12	-	Anhyd., 350 lb drs. f.o.b. NY, lb	.12	:		700 lb drs. single NY lb	.00	:	.10%
Paste, bbls	.08		Glycerophosphate, 250 lb bbls lb			1.60	Carmine, No. 40 51b boxes Ib	4.50	:	4.60
Borneol, 1 lb bot	.00		Hydrate, (see Lime)		•		Casein, edib. 100 h kegh		:	.50
Bromide, see potass. bromide, etc.	•••	. 0.01	Iodide, 5 lb bot			4.35	Technical, 200 lb bbls lb Castoreum, 1 lb boxes lb	4.00	:	4.50
			Lactate, tech, 500 m bblsm	***			Castor Oil, USP 50 gal. bbl ib	4.00		.141/2
Bromine, bot. in 60 lb cs. wks lb	• • • •	: .21				40.00	Cases, 80 lb 2 tinslb		:	.15
Bromobenzene, 600 lb drums lb	.40	: .41	Nitrate, 220 h bbls. c/l NY.ton				Tech., see Fixed Oils			
Bromoform, USP 510 bot 5010 cs. 10		: 1.50	Phosphate, tech. 350 lb bbls. lb	.09	:	.10	Caustic Potash, see potash, caustic			
Bromstyrol, 25 lb kegs	4.00	: 4.2	Phosphate, precip. tribasic 200	10		10	Soda, see soda, caustie			
Brucine Sulfate, 100 ozsox		: .20	Ib bbls, wks	.12		.13	Cerium Oxalate, USP 100 lb kgs. lb Chalk, drop 175 lb bbls	.48		.53
Butter of Antimony, see Antimony Chi	loride		Phosphate, mono	.07	-	.09	Precip. light 175 b bbls b	.0434		.03 14
CADMIUM, metal 100 lb brs lb	1.15	: 1.25	Sulfocarbolate, 100 lb kegs lb	.58	:	.60	Precip. heavy 560 lb csks lb	.0314		.04
Bromide, 50 D cases jars D		: 1.10	Calomel, see Mercury				Bulkton	5.00		8.00
Iodide, 10 lb bot		: 4.45	CAMPHOR, Amer. ref. 250 Ib				Precip. English, 7 lb bags lb	.081/4	:	.081/
Sulfide, cs		: 1.60	bbls			.96	Charcoal, Bone, see bone black			
			2½ h slabs, 100 h csh		:	.97	Wood, powd. 100 m bblm	.04	:	.05
CAFFEINE ALK. USP 5 D cans D	3.75	: 4.25	1 lb cakes, 100 lb cs lb	• • •		.971/4			-	
Second Hands		: 3.75	1 oz. tab., 1 lb etns. 100 lb cs lb			1.01%	China Clay, impton Domestic, fob Mineton			2.50 7.50
Hydrochloride, 1 lb bot lb	7.12	: 7.32	% oz. tab., 1 lb ctns.			1.0174	Chloral Hydrate, USP 100 D drs. D	.75		.80
Sulfate, 1 lb bot		: 5.50	100 lb es lb			1.02	25 lb jars		:	.81
Citrated, 25 lb cans	3.00	: 3.25	Jap. ref. 2½ lb slabs, 100 lb		•	2.02	Chinoidin, 170 lb cases	.65	:	.75
Hydrobromide, 1 h bot h		: 4.75	es	.88	:	.90	Chloramine-T, 5 lb botlb			2.50
			1 oz. tab., 100 m cs. 1 m				Chloreosane, 5 h bot	.55	:	.75
CALCIUM Acetate, 150 lb bgs, c/l wks 100 lb		: 4.00	tins B		:	1.00	drs	.75	:	.85
Arsenate, 100 m bbls. c/l wks. m	.17	: .19	1/2 oz. tab. 100 m cs. 1 m				40% soln. 100 m cbys m		:	.30
Bbls. le/l wks	.18	: .21	tins		:	1.02	CHLORINE, Liquid 2000 lb cyl.			
Bromide, 100 lb cs			Chinese ref. 21/2 ID slabs 100 ID				e/1 wks	.051/4		.05%
Calcium Carbide, 220 m dr c/lwks m		: .04	es		0	.90	Tank car lots wks	.051/4		.05%
Drums 1c/1 wks		: .05	Crude, 100 lb cs	.72	:	.73	100 lb cyl le/l wks	.0614		.07
Carbonate, tech. 100 lb bags	•••		Camphor, Monobrom. 100 lb cs. lb	1.75	:	1.85	100 lb cyl. lc/l, ex-warehouse lb			.09
e/1100 ID	1.00	: 1.10	Caramel, 50 gal. bblsgal	.60	:	.62	Chlorobenzene, mono. 1000 lb drs.			-
USP, precip, 175 m bbls m		: .04	Carbazol, 250 lb bbls	.75	0	.80	Wks	.11	:	.12
Chloride, solid, 650 lb drs. c/l			Carbon Bisulfide, 500 lb dr., lc/l NY lb			.07	Tank car lets wks	.10		.11
f.o.b. NYton		: 24.50	c/1 drums, NY		:	.06	CHLOROFORM, USP 50 m drs m			.35
Gran., 350 m drs. e/1 f.o.b.			Carbon Black, 12% ib bags, 150-				Second Hands, 650 D drs D	.32	:	.34
NYton		: 30.50	225 lb cases	.18		.35	Technical, 650 lb drums lb	.32		.33



#### ACETIC ANHYDRIDE

(Free of Phosphorus, Chlorine and Sulphur)

ACETYL CHLORIDE ACID PHOSPHORIC 50% CAUSTIC SODA, SOLID

76/78% N. Y. & L.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CARBON DISULPHIDE
SODIUM PHOSPHATE
All Grades

#### THE WARNER CHEMICAL COMPANY

Manufacturers

52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York
Telephone Murray Hill 0262

Plants

Carteret, N. J.

South Charleston, W. Va

# Piquid Chlorine

Service is not alone what you are capable of doing if called upon—

But what you do voluntarily and without reserve.

E. B. G. frequently has been called upon to perform what seemed impossible tasks, and has earned a reputation for accomplishment when it has been physically possible to overcome the obstacles which presented themselves.

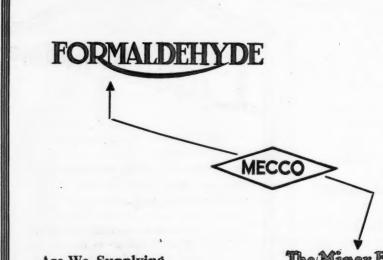
#### Electro Bleaching Gas Co.

PIONEER MANUFACTURERS & LIQUID CHLORINE

Plant: NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

Main office 18 East 41 E Street New York Chicago office 105 W. Monroe St.

	COD LIVER OIL, Norwegian, 30 gal.			Cyanamide, bulk c/l wks, Amm.unit		:	3.25
		4.00 : 2	5,50	DIAMINOPHENOL, 100 to kegs To		:	3.80
				Dianisidine, 100 h kegs		:	4.60
					.06	:	.0734
2.00 : 3.00							.65
: .70						-	.75
: .75	The second secon					-	.25
		- 0					.50
					7.75	:	8.25
							.43
						-	.50
	Chloride, 250 m bbl	:	.30				.20
	Cyanide, 100 b drs b	.58 :				_	.20
2.10 . 0.00						_	.34
9.00 + 9.95							.40
		.00 ,	.01				.21
		F 00 .	0.00		.19	•	.21
					40		
			5.90			-	.50
		5.25 :	5.50	The state of the s			.90
						-	2.30
: T.OT				Dubetsine Sulfate, 1 oz. vial	***	: 1	60.90
: T.50				EARTH, Diatomaceous, see Kieselguhr			
				Emetine, alk., 15 gr. vis		. :	1.65
		1.90 :	2.00	Hydehlide, USP 1 oz. vialoz			19.00
			9 96		.75	:	.30
.0079: .0179							
: 7.80			0.41			-	
			40			-	2.00
						:	1.80
			4.40				1.10
		:	.2614				2.50
: 5.85			-	Imported, 400 lb bbls100 lb	1.90		2.00
e extra,				Ergotin, Bonjean, 1 b jars b	9.50	: :	10.00
c extra				Eserine alk., 1 oz. vialou.		: 1	30.00
			2.00			: :	20.00
			. 08	Delta   Delt	10	10	10



Are We Supplying

Your

**METHANOL** 

Requirements?

The Miner Edgar Company
Rail and Water Facilities
120 William Street
New York

ETHER, USP 55 m drums	.13	: .15	Fluorspar, 95% 220 h bgs. ex	GLYCERIN, C. P. 550 m drums. m	.174	
Anaesthesia, 55 lb drumslb	***	: .16	dockton : 25.0	Catal, Com Interest in the	.19	: .191/
USP, 1880 55 lb drums lb		: .38	96% bgston : 33.5	Dynamice, 1000 in dis in	***	: .16
Washed, 55 lb drums lb		: .30	98% bgs	O Saponification, tanks ID	.12	: .12%
Motor, 1 lb cans lb	.26	: .27	FORMALDEHYDE, USP 400 m bbls.	Soap, Lye, tanks	.103	6: .11
Ether, Nitrous, 1 m bot m	.92	: .95	c/l wks	5 Goa Powder, see chrysarobin		
Ethyl Benzyl Aniline, 300 b drs. D		: 1,30	Carboys, 100 lb lc/l wkslb : .1		15.00	: 35.00
Ethyl Acetate, 99%, 50 gal. drs.gal	1.05	: 1.15	Bbls. 400 lb lc/l wkslb : .1		.06	: .10
85-90% Ester, 50 gal, drs.gal		: .95	Second Hands		.04	: .08
Carlots, drumsgal		: .92	Fuller's Earth, 200 lb bgs. c/l	Guaiacol liquid, USP 25 lb cans. lb	2.50	: 2.60
Tank Carsgal		: 3.50	minesten 15.00 : 17.0	20220010, 220 00000000000000000000000000		: 18.00
	1.85	: 2.00	Imported, 230 lb bags NYton 35.00 : 40.0	Carbonate, 5 lb boxeslb	5.00	: 5.25
Benzoate, 5 lb bot			Fusel Oil, refined, 100 gal drm.gal :	. HAARLEM GIL, Dom. 6 gr. cs.gross		: 3.50
Bromide 115 lb drs		: .40	Crude, 100 gal drumgal :		5.20	: 5.25
Butyrate, 5 m botm	2.00	: 2.25	G. SALT, paste 350 lb bbls. basis	Halazone, 5 m bot	2.75	: 3.25
Chloride, 15 lb cyllb	4.50	: .35	100% b .60 : .6		1.75	: 2.75
Cinnamate, 1 lb bot	.95		Gelatin, USP silver bbl. 100 m cs. m .85 : .9		0.5	. 1 00
Methyl Ketone, 50 gal, drums. ID	.25	: .251/6	Gold Label, 100 lb cases lb :	100 lb drums lb	.95	: 1.00
Morphine, see Morphine, Ethyl			Technical, 100 b cs b .60 : .6	Rubber Makers, Impalp. Pd.	.00	
Valerate, 5 lb bot	4.50	: 4.75	Geraniol, 50 lb cans	o drs		: .95
Ethylene Bromide, 600 D drs D		: .60	Geranyl Acetate, 1 h bot h 4.25 : 4.7			
Glycol	.65		GLAUBER'S SALT, tech. 200 m bags	vial		: 16.00
Chlorhydrin, anhyd. 50 gal drs. Ib		: .85	c/l wks100 lb 1.15 : 1.2	5 Five ozs., 1 oz. vialsos		: 15.00
40% Solution, 50 gal. bbls. Ib Dichloride, 50 gal. drs Ib	.25	: .30	350 lb bbls. c/l wks100 lb 1.30 : 1.4	0 Hydrastine Alk., USP, 1 on. vial.os		: 20.00
Eucalyptol, 25 lb cans	.80	: .85	Bbls. lc/l wks100 b 1.50 : 1.7	5 Hydchlide, USP, 1 oz: vialoz		: 20.00
			Imported, bbls, spot100 b .90 : 1.0	O Sulfate, 1 or. vial		: 22.00
Eugenol, 25 h cansh			USP, 300 m bbls, Imp. sp. 100 m : 1.2	5 Hydrastinine Hydehlide, USP 15 gr.		
Feldspar, bulkton	20.00	: 25.00	USP, 300 m bbls. dom. sp.100 m : 1.7	catal-		: 2.40
FERRIC CHLORIDE, tech. crys. 475 lb bbls lb		: .08	USP, 300 m bbls. c/l wks.100 m : 1.4	Wednesdamen 1000 hom	1.30	: 1.35
Imported, ID	***	: .07	Glucose, (Grape Sugar) dry, 100	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, 25vol.400 D		
USP, crys, 100 lb kegslb		: .09	70° bags, c/l NY100 D 3.11 : 3.1	4 bbls		: .10
Imported		: .08	Syrup, Drs. & bbls, c/l NY100 lb : 3.3	g USP Soln, 375 m bbls m	.05	: .05%
Tech. Sol'n 40° 140 b cbys. b	***	: .06	lc/l NY100 m : 3.5		8.00	: 8.25
48°, 140 cbys		: .08	GLUE, pure white, bbls 10 .30 : .3	Bot. 8 oz. casesgross		: 12.00
Ferrous Chloride, crys. tech.		. 100/2	Medium white, bbls 10 .25 : .3	Bot. 16 ox. casesgross		: 20.00
475 ID bbls ID	.06	: .06%	French, bbls		1.00	: 1.15
Ferrous Sulfide, 1000 b bbls.100 b		: 3.00	High Grade, bbls			
Flake White, see lead, white		,	Fish, bbls		***	: 21.00 : 20.50
			1 ,	1		



Sodium Sulphide Fused Copper Sulphate Acetate of Soda

#### "The Consumer Knows"

Accordingly they are the standard of comparison for sellers.

It is easy enough to be comfortable in ordering inferior materials the first and second times, perhaps, but the veteran buyer is apt to prefer the comfort of standing specifications for R&H Chemicals.

Experience is indeed a great teacher.

41st

YEAR

The ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO.

709 SIXTH AVENUE

**NEW YORK** 



Hyoscamine Alk. Cryst., 1 cz. vial. co		:	35.00	LANG
Alkaloid, Amorphous, 1 os. vial.os			75.00	LEAD
Hydrobromide, USP 1 oz. vialos		:	60.00	Ac
Sulfate, 1 oz. vialoz		:	35.00	
INDOL, C. P. 1 cs. botcs	8.50	:	9.00	
Iodides, see Potass. Iodide, etc.				1 1
IODINE, crude, 200 h kegs m	3.90	:	3.95	
Resublimed, 10 m jars m		:	4.55	1
Tincture, USP, 50 gal. bblsgal	4.50	:	4.60	
Carboysgnl	4.75	:	4.85	An
Iodoform, powd. 10 lb bot lb			6.00	
Crystals, 10 m bot		:		1 .
Ionone, (violet) 1 h bot h				Iod Ni
Iridium, metal 10os lotsos		:	150.00	0x
Iron, metal by hydrogen 1 lb bot. In	.65	:	.70	-
IRON & AMM. CITRATE, USP 25 D				0x
cans		:	.84	Per
Green scales, 25 lb cams lb			.84	W
Cacodylate, 10 D bot D	9.00	:	9.25	
Citrate, USP VIII 25 D cans D		:	.99	
Chloride, see ferrie or ferrous				-
Hypophosphite, 5 lb cans lb	1.50		1.60	Wh
Syrup, USP VIII		:	.30	Licori
Iodide, 1 h bot			4.20	Con
Syrup, USP 5 lb bot lb	.35	:	.36	Por
Nitrate, kegs			.10	Sti
Com'l, bbls,100 lb			3.25	LIME
Oxalate, scales 25 D cans D				Liv
& Ammon. Oxalate, 25 lb bxs lb	.45	:	.50	Hy
& Potassium Oxalate, 25 h bzs. h	.47	:	.48	1 113
& Sodium Oxalate, 25 lb brs lb	.40	:	.42	
Phosphate, USP 25 D cansD		:	.89	Oys
Pyrophosphate, USP 25 lb				Sul
cans				Bui
Iso-Eugenol, 1 m bot				1 8
JALAP RESIN, lump 5 b tim b				Linale
Powd., tins			3.50	Linaly
KIESELGUHR, 90 m bags NYton	60.00		10.00	Ber

LANGLIN, see Adeps Lange			
LEAD, metal, c/l NY100 lb Acetate, white crystals 500 lb	7.25	:	7.35
bbls. wks	***		.14
100 to 250 lb kgs, wks. lb			
White, broken, bbls. wks. 100 fb			13.40
White, gran., bbls., wks. 100 lb			13.65
White, powd., bbls. wkslb			.14%
Kegs, wks			.15 %
Brown, broken, bbls, wks Ib			.12%
USP, 100 lb kegslb			.20
Arsenate, 100 h bbls. le/l wks. h	.25		.26
Bbls. e/l wirs	.21	:	.24
Paste, 600 lb bbls	.12	:	
Iodide, USP VIII 5 b bot b	3.20		3.40
Nitrate, 500 lb bbls, wks lb		:	
Oxide, lithge, 500 lb bbls. 100 lb	10.90		11.15
100 lb kegs, wks			.14%
Oxide, red 500 lb bbls, wkslb	****		
	11.40		11.65
100 m kegs wks			.141/
Peroxide, 100 b drsb	***		.26
White, basic carb, 500 m bbls.			40
wks			.10
Bbls. c/l wks100 lb		:	
100 lb kegs wkslb		:	.14 1/4
White, sulfate 500 lb bbls. wks. lb	.09%		.091/
Bbls. c/l wks100 lb		:	9.25
Licorice Ext. Mass, cases Ib	.25		.26
Compound powder, bbls To	.11		.26
Powdered ID	.38		.40
Sticks, 1 oz. 100 m cases m	.45	:	.50
LIME (Salts, see Calcium Salts)		•	
Live, 325 m bbls. ton lots, who. m			011/
Single bbl. wks		:	.011/4
Hydrated, 167 m bbl. ton lots.			.01%
wks			
Single bbl, wks			.01%
Oyster Shell, 150 D bbl. single, D			.01%
		-	.03
125 lb baglb	***	:	.03
Sulfur, dry 200 lb drs. NYlb	.08	•	.10
Drs. e/1 NY	***		.10%
33° Soln. 50 gal. bbls. NY.gal			
Linalcol, 5 lb bot	7.00	:	7.25
Linalyl Acetate, 1 h both	7.00		10.00

Litharge, see lead oxide			
Lithium Carb. USP 100 D kgs D	1.50		1.60
Bromide, 100 lb cs	1.70	:	1.60
Citrate, USP 100 lb kegs lb	1.60	:	1.70
Iodide, 51b bot	***		5.40
Lithopone, 400 m bbls. le/1 wks. m	.073	6:	.08
Bbls. c/l wks		:	.07
Imported, 400 lb bbls	.06	-	
Litmus Cubes	.90	:	1.00
MAGNESITE, crudeton		:	15.00
Calcined, 500 lb bblston		:	55.00
Magnesium mtl., sticks 100 lb cs. lb	1.25	:	1.30
Carb. tech. 70 lb bags NY lb	.08		.081/4
75 lb bbls. NY	.08%	٤:	.09
USP, 60 lb bbls	.10	:	.11
USP, blocks 100 m cs. 1, 2, 4	10		.23
Chloride, fused 575 to drs. e/l	.10	•	
wkstop			34.00
Flaked, 350 lb drs. wkston Imp., fused 900 lb bbls. NY.ton	26.00	:	28.00
Fluosilicate, crystals 400 lb bbls.			
wks		:	.15
30% solv. 500 lb bbls. wks. lb	.07	:	.0734
Soln, bbls. e/l wks ib		:	.06
Glycerophosphate, 5 lb tins lb		:	3.35
Hypophosphite, 5 lb cans lb		:	1.15
Oxide, USP light 100 m bbls m		:	.45
USP, heavy 250 lb bbls lb		:	.50
Peroxide, 5 lb cans		:	2.15
Perborate, 1 lb tins		:	2.25
Salicylate, 100 lb kegs ID		:	.80
Sulfate, see Epsom Salts			
Manganese Chloride, 600 lb csk,			
NY	.0934	:	10
Borate, 30%, 200 m bbls m			
100 lb kegs		:	.37
Dioxide, 80-84% 900 m bbls.			
NYton	80.00	:	85.00
85-90%, 900 b bbls. NY.ton	85.00	:	90.00
Hydrated, precip. 100 lb kgs. lb	0.0		.35



#### Diethyl Phthalate Gallic Acid Salicylic Acid

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manufactured by

THE SELDEN CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Acetone Acetone Oil
Methyl Ethyl Ketone

NORWICH CHEM. MFG. CO. East Smethport, Pa.

> Oxalic Acid Formic Acid 90%

FABRIEK VAN CHEMISCHE PRODUCTEN

Schiedam, Holland

Manganese—(continued)			METHANOL (Wood Alcohol)			, NAPHTHA, Solvent, 110 gal. drs.		
			95%, 50 gal. drms. extgal 1.12		1 16	wks gal		:
		: 3.05	97%, 50 gal. drms. extgal 1.14		1,17	8000 gal. tank cars wksgal		:
Hypophos, USP VIII 5 m cans. m		: 1.65	Pure, 50 gal. drms. extgal 1.30					
Iodide, 1 lb bot		: 6.40	Acetone free, 50 gal. drms. ext.gal 1.25	*	1.40	NAPHTHALENE, Flake, 1751b bbls.		: .07
Ore, bulk NYunit	.40	: .45	Bbls. incl. 5c higher			Bbls, c/l wks	• • • •	: .07
Sulfate, 600 D casks NY D	.10	: .11	Methyl Acetone, 100gal, drumsgal	:	.85	Bbls., second hands NY Ib	.09	: .09
Marble Flour, bulkton 1	0.00	: 12,00	Tank carsgal	:	.80	Balls, 250 lb bbls, wks lb	***	: .08
See also Calcium Carbonate	0.00		Anthranilate, 1 b bot b 3.50	:	4.50	Bbls, c/l wks		: .07
MENTHAL TION COM			Cinnamate, 1 D bot D 4.00	:	4.50	Bbls., second hands, NY Ib	.10	: .11
		: 7.75 : 8.10	Paracresol, 1 b bot b 8.00		9.00	Crushed bgs. wks		: .05
		. 0.10	Salicylate, USP, 50 m cases m .57	:	.62	Crude, imp., bgs	.03%	: .04
MERCURY, metal 75 h flask flask 6	9.00	: 69.50	500 lb drums lb .55		.60	Nerolin, 1 b tins	1.75	: 2.00
Less Flasks, 51b jugs b	1.02	: 1.04	Second Hands, cases Ib	:		Nickel Metal, electrolytic 100 lb		
Bichloride, cryst. 25 lb bas lb		: 1.17	Methylene Blue, tech. 100 lb kgs. lb 1.00	:	1.50	kegs		: .30
Gran. powd., 200 lb kegs lb		: 1.02	USP, medicinal 5 lb cans lb 2.25	:	2.60	Ingot, 100 lb kegs		: .32
Bisulfate, 25 D boxes D		: .86	Michler's Ketone, 225 b bbls b	:	3.75	Salt, single 400 m bbls, NY. m	.0736	: .11
Blue Mass, 25 lb bexes lb		: .62	Milk, powd. 150 m bbls b .14	:	.15	Double, 400 m bbls. NY m	.08	: .10
Powdered, 25th boxes D			Milk Sugar, see sugar of milk Mineral Oil, see oil mineral			Oxide, 100 D kegs NY D	.40	: .43
Blue Cintment, USP 25 D cans			Monochlorobemane, see chlorobemene			Nitre Cake, bulk wkston	6.50	: 8.00
50% D		: .80	Monoethylaniline, 900 lb drslb		1.00	500 m bblston	9.00	: 9.75
USP, dilute 25 m cams 30% . m			Monomethyl paramidophenol sulfate		2.00	Nitrobenzene, crude 1000 lb drs.		
33 1/3% Mercury ID		: .67		:	4.00	wks	.00%	: .10
Calomel, 50 m bxs			MORPHINE Sulfate, USP 5 es, tins			Redistilled, 1000 D drs. wks. D	.10	: .11
Oltrino Olatara Com		: 1.25	10 oz	:	5.35	Nitronaphthalene, 550 m bbls m	.20	: .21
Citrine Cintment 25 lb jars lb .		: .50		:	5.35			
Iodide, green 25 h jarsh			Hydrobromide, 5 on tins 10 on.		5.35	Nitrotaluene, mixed 1000 lb drs.	14	: .15
Red, USP 25 lb jars lb Yellow, USP VIII 25 lb jars. lb	• • •		lots	•	9.39		***	, ,20
			lots		5.35	0il Fusel, see Fusel 0il		
Red Precip. USP 25 lb brslb Powder, USP 25 lb brslb		: 1.38	Diacetyl Alk., 1/4 oz. vls. 10	•	0.00	OIL MINERAL, wh. 50 gal. bbls.gal	1.00	: 1.25
White Precip. USP 25 lb brs lb	•••				8.95	Oil Mirbane, see nitrobensene		
Powder, USP 25 lb brslb		: 1.49		:	8.10	Optum, see crude drugs		
			Ethyl Hydchlide, 1/2 ca. vis. 10			Orange Mineral, 800 lb casks NY. Ib	.1514	: .16
With chalk, USP 25 lb bxs lb		: .62	Small Sizes: ½ oz. vials, 50c extra;	:	9.45	500 D bbls. NY	.15%	: .16
Meta-Nitroamiline, 300 b bbls b	.78	: .80	1/4 s 25c extra; single oz. vis., 7c ex-			Ortho-Aminophenol, 50 lb kegs lb		
Meta-Nitro-para-Toluidine, 300 h			tra, over price for 5 oz. tins. 25 oz.			Ortho-Anisidine, 100 m drs D		:
bbls		: 2.25	lots in 5 oz. tins, 10c oz. lower than above schedule. Less than 10 oz. lots			Ortho-Dichlerobenzene, 1000 m dra.		
Mcta-Phenylenediamine, 300 b			15c cz. higher than above schedule.			wks	.06	: .08
bbls	.90	: .95			10 50	Ortho-Nitrochlorobensene, 1200 B		
Meta-Toluylenediamine, 300 lb	,		Musk Ambrette, 1 lb cans lb 14.50 Ketone, 1 lb cans lb 13.00		16.50 14.00	drs. wks ID	.18	: .20
bbls	.90	: .95	Xylene, 5 m cans			Ortho-Nitrophenol. 350 D 3 bbls. D		: 1.25
4-1-33311-1111			2,220, C. 222.111111111 2110					

# "Baker's" Ammonium Nitrate

for the manufacture of

### Nitrous Oxide Gas

Large stocks constantly kept on hand for the benefit of the many users of this high standard product.

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Chemicals
Constantly Specified

Acid Molybdic

Acid Phosphoric, anhydride

Ammonium, Molybdate, cryst.

Ammonium Persulphate, 98%

granular Copper Chloride," cupric

Nickel Formate

Potassium Binoxalate

Potassium Thiocyanate

Sodium Oxalate

Tin Crystals

Copper Chloride, \*Cupric is an unusually high quality product for technical use, very free from cuprous and makes a clear solution. Test it out in every way.

#### Monthly Price Information

Write on your firm's stationery for the Monthly Price List of Industrial Chemicals. It will keep you posted.

Ortho-Nitrotolnene, 1000 D drs. Wks D	.09	:	.10	Para-Pheny
Ortho-Toluidine, 350 b bbls b	.14		.16	Para-Toluen
Oxgall, USP 5 m botm		:	3.00	b
PALLADIUM, metal 10 oz. lots es	51.00	:	53.00	Para-Toluen
Pancreatin, USP 5 m bot m				Para-Toluid
Papain, 1 b botb	2.15	:	2.25	PARIS GRE
Paraffin, ref'd 200 lb cs. slabs				Arsenie
120-125 Deg. M. P	.03	14:	.031/2	Kegs, 10
125-130 Deg. M. P	.04	:	.0414	Kits, 56
130-135 Deg. M. P	.04	:	.04%	Packages,
135-140 Deg. M. P	.05	:	.0614	Packages,
Para-Aminoacetanilid, 100 b				Paris White
kegs			1.15	Pepsin, USI
Para-Aminophenol, 100 lb kegslb Hydrochloride, 100 lb kegslb		:	1.50 •1.75	PETROLATU
Para-Dichlorobenzene, 50-300 lb bbls.				Dark Am
wks ID			.20	Light Am
25-50 To kegs			.22	Cream W
				Lily Whi
Paraformaldehyde, USP 100 lb cs. lb	.527	6:	.55	Snow Wh
Para-Nitroacetanilid, 300 m bbls	.55	:	.60	PHENOL, se Open ma
PARA-NITROANILINE, 300 to bbls.				240 m
wks. ton	.74	. :	.75	Natural :
Para-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1200 lb drs. wks	.21		.30	Imported,
Para-Nitro-ortho-Toluidine, 300 lb bbls lb				Phenolphtha 5 lb cam
				Phenylacetal
Para-Nitrophenol, 185 b bblsb Para-Nitrophenol, 185 b bblsb	.75		.80	Imported
bbls				Phenyl-Alph
Para-Nitrotoluene, 350 lb bbls lb	.50	:	.60	Phenylethyla
Para-oxy-Benzaldehyde, 100 m				Imported
kegs				Phosgene, c
Para-Phenetidin, 500 h drs h	1.55	:	1.80	Phosphorus (

Para-Phenylenediamine, 350 h			
bbls	1.45	:	1.55
bbls	.40	:	.41
Para-Toluene-Sulfonchloride, 410 Ib			
bbls. wks	.25	:	1.00
PARIS GREEN			
Arsenic Basis, 500 h kegs h	.29	:	.31
Kegs, 100 lb s lb	***	:	.33
Kits, 56, 28, 14 bsb	.32	:	.34
Packages, 5 and 21b 2	.33		
Packages, 1 D, 1/4, 1/4 D D	.33	÷	.40
Paris White, see whiting, French			
Pepsin, USP 5 to bot			2.50
PETROLATUM, green 300 lb bbls. lb			.03
Dark Amber 300 h bbls h			
Light Amber, 300 b bbls b	.04 1/2		.05
Cream White, USP 300 lb bbls. lb	.07	-	.073
Lily White, USP, 300 lb bbls. lb Snow White, USP, 300 lb bbls. lb	.09		
	.10		.107
PHENOL, see also acid carbolic Open market, 950 lb drs lb	.50		55
240 m des drs	.50	:	.55
Natural 240 lb des drs. wkslb		:	
Imported, 336 lb des drs lb		:	
Phenolphthalein, USP 100 B drs. B	1.55	:	1.50
5 lb cans, 100 lb lots	9.00		
Imported	12.00		
Phenyl-Alpha-Naphthylamine 100 lb			
kegs	***		
Phenylethylalcohol, 1 lb bot lb Imported lb	8.00 8.50		
Phosgene, cylinders	0.00		
Phosphorus Oxychloride, 175 lb cyl. lb		-	

			_
Phosphorus, red 110 h cs. wksh		:	
Imported, 112 h cases h	***		
Yellow, 110 lb cs. wks lb	.35	:	.40
Imported, 112 lb caseslb		:	.30
Phosphorus Trichloride, 175 lb cyl. wks lb			
wks		:	.45
Phthalic Anhydride, 175 lb bbls. lb	.32	:	.34
Pilocarpine Hydehlide, USP 25 oz.			
lots, 1 oz. vialsoz	* * *		5.50
Nitrate02		:	5.50
Single cuncescz		:	5.75
Alkaloid, 15 gr. vlsea		:	.75
Piperazine Hydrate, 1 m bot m		:	16.00
Pitch, Coal-Tar, wkston	30.00	:	33.00
Plaster Paris, tech. 250 b bbls.bbl			3.30
True Dental, 300 bblsbbl			4.50
Platinum, metal soft 10 oz. lots-oz		:1	16.00
Podophyllin, 5 lb bot	5.50		
Second Hands			
POTASH, CAUSTIC, solid 88-92% 700 lb drs. wks lb	.09		.0934
Imp., 88-92% 700 b drs. NY. b			.07%
USP. by alcohol 5 lb canslb			.48
cases		:	.35
POTASSIUM Acetate, USP, 100 lb	.00		.00
PUIASSIUM Acetate, USF, 10010	9.9		20
kegs	08	:	.00
	.00		.00
Bichromate, crys. 900 h casks	4441		111/
wks ID	.11%	:	.111/
Powd., 900 D casks wks To		٠	.131/2
Binoxalate, 300 b bbls b	.33	:	.34
Bisulfate, C.P. 5 10 cans 10		:	.30
100 lb kegslb		:	.22
Bromate, 100 D cs B		:	.45
BROMIDE, USP cryst. 450 D			
hblg		:	.26
Granular, 300 m bbls m		:	.26
Cases 100 lb			.27
Imported, USP, 220 lb cs lb	.18	:	.19

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ARE indispensable for manufacturing a complete variety of synthetic dyestuffs.

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# PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE

Pure Needle Crystals

MADE BY AIR OXIDATION PROCESS

HIGHEST DEGREEJ OF PURITY

NO VARIATION IN QUALITY

The Selden Company

PITTSBURGH, PENN., U. S. A.

Specifications on Request

Solution   Solution	.06½: .07½: .07 :	.06% .07% .07%	Sulfate, 200 lb bags, NY.K <sub>2</sub> 0 unit USP, VIII, 100 lb kegslb Sulfocyanide, CP 25 lb jarslb Tartrate, neutral, 100 lb kegs, lb	:18	.93	Hydchlide & Urea, USPcs : .88 Hypophosphite
80-85%, hydrated, 800 lb. csks lb 90-95% casks lb 96-98% casks lb	.07½: .07 :	.07%	USP, VIII, 100 lb kegslb Sulfocyanide, CP 25 lb jarslb	.18 :	.20	
csks	.07 : .07½:			:		
90-95% casks	.07 : .07½:		Tartrate, neutral, 100 h keen h		.TO	Lactate
96-98% cashs	.071/2:	.0714		:	.53	
			Titanium Oxalate, 200 lb bbls.			
99% casks To		.07%	freight allowed	:	.35	
	.091/4:	.10	Pumice Stone, lump, 250 b bbls. b	.04 1/4:	.06	
USP, 100 m kegs	.10 :	.11	Powdered, 350 m bbls	.0214:	.03	
Chlorate, crys. 112 lb kgs. c/l			Pyridine, 50 gal, drumsgal	3.25 :	3.50	Tartrate : .88
wks	.0814:	.08%		0.20 .	3.50	Valerate : .89
Imp. 112 b kegs NY b	.07%:	.08	QUICKSILVER, see Mercury			Small Sizes: loz vials or cans.
Powd., 112 b kegs wks b	.0814:	.08%	Quinidine Alk., 100oz tinsoz	.70 :	.75	50cs. lots. Se oz extra: Sou cans.
Imp. kegs NY	.07 1/4:	.08	Sulfate, 1000s tins	••••	.50	50os lota 3e os extra; 25os cans.
Pyrotechnic, fine powd. NY ID	.08 :	.09	QUININE SULFATE, USP,		**	500z lots. 2e oz extra: single 1ez
USP, fine crys. 110 lb kegs	.08 :	.09	American, 100oz tinsoz	:	.50	vials or cans. 5e extra. All minor
Citrate, USP 10 m cans m	.63 :	.66	Dutch, 100oz tins		.50	quinine salts sold and quoted basis
Cyanide, 110 lb cases lb	.45 :	.50	Java. 1000z tins0z	••• :	.50	100oz lots in 100oz cans. Sulfate
Glycerophosphate, 75% Soln. 25 B				:	.50	and bisulfate sold basis 100on
tins	1.65 :	1.70	Japanese, 100oz tinsos	:		lots in 100oz cans. Smaller orders
Guaiacol Sulfonate, 5 m cans,			QUININE ALK., UEP, 1000s tinsos	:	.67	
10 lb		1.75	Acetate	:	.88	or containers extra as above
Hypophosphite, 10 lb cans lb	:	.85	Arsenate	:	.88	schedule.
Iodide, USP, 100 lb cases lb	3.75 :	3.85	Benzoate	:	.88	R SALT, 250 m bbls, wis m .55 : .70
Second Hands, casesD	:	3.65	Bisulfate, USP	:	.50	Red Lead, see lead oxide
Lactophosphate, 4oz botoz	:		Citrate	:	.62	Red Precipitate, see mercury.
Metabisulate, 300 lb bblslb	.14	.16	Dihydchlide., USP	:	.66	Resorcin, see resorcinol.
Muriate, 80%, 200 b bags, NY			Dihybromide	:.	.66	Resorcinol tech. 100 lb kess lb 1.50 : 1.55
K <sub>0</sub> 0 unit	:	.68	Dicarbonate, 10oz tinsos	:	2.50	USP. 25 D cams D 2.25 : 2.35
Nitrate, see Saltpetre			Ethyl Carbonate, 16 os tinsos	:	.95	to!
Oralate, neutral, 100 D kegs D	.40 :	.45	Ferrocyanide	:	.88	Rochelle Salt, USP, 225 m bbls. m : .21
Perchlorate, 112 D kegs D	.09 :	.10	Formate	:	.85	Imp. USP, 300 lb bbls lb .191/2: .20
Permangan, USP, crys, 112 lb drs, lb	.18 :	.19	Glycerophosphate	:	.88	Rosewater, triple, 5gal. demisgal .90 : 1.10
Prussiate, red, 100 lb bbls lb	:	.74	Hydriodide	:	.88	Rotten Stone, lump imp., bbls ib .67 : .08
500 lb casks	:	.70	Hydrobromide, USP	:	.62	Lump selected, bbls Ib .09 : .12
Prussiate, yellow, 500 lb casks. lb	.36 :	.3614	Hydrochloride, USP	:	.62	Powdered, bbls D .02 : .05
Salicylate, 25 D cam D	.70 :	.73	Hydrochlorsulfate	:	.66	Domestic, bags, mineston \$4.00 : 30.00



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SACCHARIN, USP, 1 D cans, 25 D			Boap, Castile, 40 m brs D .20 : .25   SODIUM ACETATE, crys 450 m	bbls	
D	1.90	: 2.00	Powd, USP, 250 m bbls m .28 : .29 wks	m .053/4:	.05%
Soluble, USP, 1 lb cans, 25 lb . lb		: 2.00	Green, USP, 150 m kegs m .07 : .071/2 Ton lots, bbls. wks		
Safrol, 60 m cans	.55	: .60	Soapstone, see Tale, cruds  Imp. 500 lb casks  Aluminum Sulfate, see alum		.05
Sal Ammoniae, see Ammon. Chloride			Prices on sunta attailes are nated on actual		
Salicin, USP, 170 cartons, 25 D. D	5.00	: 5.25	percentages and not N. Y. & L. test. Benzoate, USP, 250 lb bbls		
Salol, USP, 100 m drums m	.85	: .90	SODA ASH, 58% light bgs NY Bbls. c/l wks		
Salt, Common, see soffum chloride.			flat, ex-warehouse100 lb : 2.00   112 lb kegs wks		
Salt Cake, c/l f.o.b. wkston	28.00	: 30.00	Bbls., ex-warehouse. 100 lb : 2.25 112 lb kegs, NY	100m	
SALTPETRE, Double Refined			Contract Basis 480% harm c/1 Bichromate, 600 lb casks wk		.08%
Granular, 400-500 D bbls.			Casks, c/1 wks		
c/1 wkstb		: .06%			.08%
Less c/l works, bbls ib		: .06%	Prompt and spot, Basis 48% bags Bisulfite, dry powder, 5		
Large Crystals, 350-400 m bbls.,			c/1 wks100 mb 1.25 : 1.30 bbls., wks		.04%
c/1 wicz		: .08	Soda Ash, 58% dense, bags ex-		1.75
Small Crystals, 350-400 lb bbls.		: .0714	warehouse, NY 100 m : 2.07 Bromate, 100 m cs		
c/l wks	***	: .0734	Bbla., ex-warehouse.100 D : 2.30 Bromide, USP, 500 D bbls.		
Imported, 500 lb bbls., NY lb	***	: .07	Contract, Basis 48% bags c/1 Cases, 100 m		.26
		177	wks		.23
Santonin USP, 11b bot		:177.00	Pmpt. and spot, Basis 48% bags Cacodylate, USP, 510		A 08
Powd, 1 m bot	176.50	:178.50	e/1 who 100 1 20 - 125		6.25
Saponin, ex Quillaja, 5 lb tins lb	1.25	: 1.56	SODA, CAUSTIC, 78% solid, resale,   Carbonate, sal soda, 350 B		1 25
Schaeffer's Salt, 250 m bbls.wks m	.60	: .65	NY fist100 ID 3.50 : 3.60   Weeks c/1		
Scopolamine, see hyoscine.			76% solid drs. ex-warehouse Monohydrate, 400 m bbl		
Seidlitz Mixture, 225 lb bbls lb	.17	: .18	NV 10070 . 9 70 10/1		2.45
SILICA			Contract havis 60.0% a/1 who		.09
Crude, bulk, mineston	10.00	. 19 00	100% . 0 80		
			Pmpt and spot, Basis 60% Chlorate, 112 lb kegs, wks.		
Refined, floated, bagston			c/l wks		15.00
Air floated, bagston			Contract 80% low grade c/1 C. P. 300 D bbls		
Extra, floated, bagston	55.00	: 65.00	wks flat		.62
SILVER, metal, American		: .99%	Ground & flake, 76% pmpt and USP, VIII, 100 h kegs.		
Foreign			spot, wks c/l drs100 D : 3.65 Cyanide, 96-98%, 100 D		
Colloidal, 16oz botoz			Contract 72 of Arimo a/1 who	Ib :	.23
Silver Iodide, 16oz botos		0	TOR LOSS, WES		.23
Nitrate, USP, 2000s bot or	.44%		76% drs. ex-warehouse NY100 lb : 4.15   73-76%, 100 lb cases, wi		.20 1/4
Nucleinate, 16cs botcs	.82	: .37	USP, stick, 10 h cans h .19 : .21   120%, cases		
Proteinate, 16oz bot	.34		Pure, stick, by alcohol D .25 : .27 Fluoride, 350 lb bbls, NY im		.0934
	.04	0.	s and, since, of accounts sees of sees at a finding, over bond, at an	h	.50 /3



Soda Ash

Modified Soda Bicarbonate of Soda

Caustic Soda Special Alkali

**Textile Soda** 

Manufactured and Sold by

# DIAMOND ALKALI COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES - PITTSBURGH, PA.

ODIUM—(Continued)			SODIUM-(Continued)			STRONTIUM Bromide, USP, 100 b
Glycerophos, USP, crys 25 lb			Para-Toluene Sulfonate, 175 b			kegs
cans		: 1.75	bbls	.08 :	.09	Carb. 600 lb bbls. wkslb : .07
Powder, 25 lb tins lb	1.75	: 1.80	PRUSSIATE, yellow, 450 lb csks. lb	.16%:	.173/2	100 lb kegs wks
Solution, USP 25 lb tinslb	1.00	: 1.05				Iodide, USP, 25 lb jars lb : 4.00
Hydroxide, see Soda Caustic			250 lb bbls lb	:	.171/2	Nitrate, 600 lb bbls, wkslb : .11
Hypochlorite, Soln, 100 lb cbys. lb 14 1/2 % soln., 50 lb cbys lb	•••	: .06	Pyrophosphate. 100 lb kegslb	.18 :	.22	Imp., bbls, NY
Hydrosulfite, 200 D bbls, fob, wks. D	.19	: ,25	Salicylate, 100 lb kegslb	.47 :	.57	Salicylate, USP, 100 lb kegs. lb : .85
Hypophosphite, USP, 25 lb cans			Second Hands, USP, kegs Ib	.48 :	.50	STRYCHNINE Alkaloid, USP, crys
ID		: .75	Silicate; 60° 700 m bbls. f.a.s.	1		100or tins
HYPOSULFITE, tech. pea crys.,			NY100 To	:	2.00	Alk, powd, USP : 1.65
375 m bbls. wks 100 m	2.90	: 3.30	Works, 1000 lb drums100 lb	:	1.90	Acetate : 1.05
Bbls. c/l wks100 lb	3.00	: 2.75	Works, tanks100 lb	:	1.75	Glycerophosphate, USPoz : 1.05
100 lb kegs wks100 lb		: 3.60	40° domestic, 700 b c/l f.o.b.			Hydrobromide
Granulated, bbls. wks100 fb Bbls. c/l wks100 fb	3.15	: 3.55	wks	:	.80	Hydrochloride
Kegs wks100 lb	3.25	: 3.85	Works, 1000 D drums100 D	:	.8214	Hypophosphite 1.15
Regular crystals 100 fo	2.65	: 2.90	Works, tanks100 lb	:	.75	Nitrate, USP
Iodide, USP, 25 lb jars lb	•	: 4.25	Spot, drums, bbls100 m	1.25 :	1.50	Phosphate
Metanilate, 150 m bbls m	.55	: .60	Silicofluoride, 450 lb bhls, NY, lb	.0714:	.0734	Sulfate, USP, errs powdoa: .84
Naphthionate, 300 m bbls m	.60	: .62	Sulphate, see Glauber's Salt,	,	/5	
Nitrate, crude, 95%, 200 b bgs			Sulfide, 60% solid, 650 lb drs			Saccharinate
c/1 NY100 lb		: 2.58				Strychnine preparations quoted bases 100oz lots in 100oz tins. Small Sizes:
Futures, NY 100 lb			lc/1 wks 10	.05 :	.051/4	36 oz vials, 50e extra; 36 oz vials, 25e
Double Refined, 400 lb bbls			Drs. e/1 wks	:	.04%	extra; single ounce vials, 7c extra, Lots
gran. e/l wks		: .04	Imp. 700 lb drs. NY lb	.03%:	.04	of 25 ons. 5e higher than above
Nitrite, 500 lb bbls wks lb	.09	: .01	60% broken, 650 lb drs wks. lb	.05 :	.0514	schedule. Lots of less than 25 cms.
Bbls. spot, makers				.04%:	.041/	10c higher per ou.
Imp. 650 lb casks		: .08	30% crys. 400 lb bbls.wks. lb	.021/2:	.02%	Sugar Milk, USP, 200 m bblsm .21 : .22
Ortho-Chloro-para-Toluene Sulfo-			Imp., 400 m bbls	.02%:	.0212	Becond Hands, USP, bbls 1b .28 : .24
nate, 175 lb bbls. wksfb	.25	: .21	Sulfite, crys, 400 lb bbls wks. lb	03 1/2:	.03%	Sulfonal, see Sulfonmethane.
Oxalate, neutral, 100 h kegs. h		: .4	Dessicated, 400 lb bbls lb	.09%:	.10	Sulfonmethane, USP, 5 m brsm : 3.50
Perborate, 275 m 'bbls m		: .2	Sulfocarbolate, USP, 100 lb			Sulfonethylmethane, USP, bxu5 lb lb : 4.50
Imp., 225 lb drs	.18	: .1	kegs	.36 :	.38	SULFUR, crude, bulk, c/l NYton : 19.00
Peroxide, 200 lb cases lb	.25	: .2	Sulfocyanide, 400 m bbis m	.45 :	.47	Crude, f.o.b. mineston 14.00 : 15.06
Phosphate, di-sodium, tech 550 lb			Tungstate, crys 100 lb kegs lb	:	.55	Brimstone, 250 h bgs, e/l 100 h 1.75 : 1.95
bbls	.03	4: .0:	Dessicated, kegs	:	.65	Less c/1 bags NY100 lb 1.85 : 2.10  Roll, 500 lb bbls c/1 NY.100 lb : 2.15
USP, gran. 275 bbls Ib	.07		23		.00	Roll, 500 m bbls c/1 NY.100 m : 2.15
Imp. gran Ib	.05		olvent Naptha, see Naphtha.			Flour, Heavy, 290 lb bbls, 100 lb 2.50 : 3.05
USP, recrys 275 bblsfb Mono-sodium 100 fb kegsfb	.10		Spartein Sulfate, USP, 25oz bulk.oz	.60 :		Light, 100%, 260 m bbls, 100 m 2.60 : 3.15
Tri-sodium tech. c/l, bbls. lb	.04		Single oz. vial	:		Rubbermakers 100%, 240 B
Picramate, 100 lb kegslb	.01		Starch, rice, 140 m bags m	.09 :	.10	bbls, NY100 m 2.60 : 3.13



Tin-(enatinued)			XYLENE, 2° dist range, mitration		
Bichloride, 50% soln 100 h bbls. wks		: .13	tks. wks		1.00
Crystals, 500 fb bbls. wksfb		: .351/2	wks gal 110gal. drs. wks gal	*** :	
Oxide, 400 lb bbls. wkslb		: .48	Commercial, 110 gal drs., wks.gal		
			Xylidine, 900 lb drslb	:	.47
Tolidine, 350 lb bbls	.95	: 1.00	YAKA YAKA, 1 10 tins 10 Yohimbin Hydehlide, 1 oz. vialoz	5.00	2.50 5.50
Sulfate, 350 m bbls	***	: 1.00	ZINC, METAL, high grade, slabs		
Toluene, 8000gal tank cars, wks.gal		: .30	c/l NY	7.05	9.00
4	.91		Mossy, 25 lb bxs NY lb	:	.16
Tribromphenol, 100 m cases m			Carb. tech, 150 lb kegs NY. lb	.07%	.08
		: .45	USP, 100 lb kegs lb Chloride, fused, 600 lb drs wks, lb	*** :	.30
Tripoli, 500 m bbls100 m	2.50	: 3.00	Drs. c/l wks	.06	.054
			Granulated, 500 lb bbls.wks. lb	.08 :	.09
			USP, 25 lb jars	:	.25
Cans 80 ors or		: .411/2	Dust, 100 lb tins wks	.10%:	
Cans, 16 oms	***	: .421/9	500 lb bbls, kegs, c/l wkslb	:	.094
English, kegs		: 1.30	Nitrate, 25 m jars	:	5.20
Veratrine Sulfate, 102 vialoz	• • •	: 2.50			.09
		: 2,50	French, 300 lb bbls wks lb	.10%:	.12%
WHITE LEAD, see lead, white,			Bags, c/l wks	.09%:	
White Precipitate, see mercury.			Ton lots, wks	:	.17
				:	.12%
			USP, 100 m bbls	.15 :	.10
French, bags, NYton		: 18.00	Sulfate, 400 lb bbls. wks lb	.0314	.03 14
English, bags, NYton Witch Hazel Extract, 50gal bbls sal		: 23.00	USP, 100 lb kegslb Sulfocarbolate, 100 lb kegs.lb	.08	.02%
*	Bichloride, 50% soin 100 lb bbls. wks. lb Crystals, 500 lb bbls. wks. lb Crystals, 500 lb bbls. wks. lb 100 lb kegs, wks. lb Toltrachloride, 1000 lb drs. wks. lb Toltidine, 350 lb bbls. lb Toltrachloride, 1000 lb drs. wks. lb Toltrachloride, 1000 lb drs. wks. lb Tridene, 8000gal tank cars, wks. gal 110gal drs wks gal 110gal drs wks gal Toluidine. Mixed, 900 lb drs. wks. lb Triforomphenol, 100 lb cases. lb Triforomphenol, 100 lb cases. lb Tripoll, 500 lb bbls. ll Tripoll, 500 lb bbls. ll Tripoll, 500 lb bbls. lb Tripoll, 500 lb bs. lb English, kegs lb Vermilton, Amer. 100 lb kegs. lb English, kegs lb Vermilton, Amer. 100 lb kegs. lb White Precipitate, see mercury. Whiting, 200 lb bags, c/l wks.ton English, bags, NY ton English, bags, NY ton	Bichloride, 50% soin 100 h bbls. wkz	Bichloride, 50% soln 100 lb bbls. wks. lb	Bichloride, 50 % soln 100 lb   bbls. wks.   bc   1.35	Bichloride, 50 % soln 100 lb   bbls. wks. lb   .13

# NITRATE POTASH

DOUBLE REFINED CRYSTALS GRANULATED OR POWDERED



#### **BATTELLE & RENWICK**

Manufacturers

Incp. 1902

80 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y.



### ALCOHOL

All formulas for Industrial uses

# STEAM DISTLLED TURPENTINE

Passes all Naval and Chemical Specifications

#### **ROSIN**

"F" Grade of Superior Hardness

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Sp. Gr. .933 to .938 Distilling Range 195°-218° C.

#### INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CO.

200 Fifth Avenue, New York City

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#### Oils and Fertilizers

Oils		LINSEED, raw c/l bbls. spotgal	:	1.14	SOYA BEAN, crude tics. Coast Ib	.10%	
00		Five bbls., rawgal		1.17	Crude, Tks. D.P., NY	.13	: .13
Contra No. 1 400 P 111- P	4444 44	Boiled, 5 bbl. lotsgal		1.19	Crude, bbls, NY		
Castor, No. 1, 400 m bbls m	.141/4: .15	Double boiled 5 bbl, lotsgal		1.20	Refined, bbls, NY	***	.99
80 m cases	.15%: .16	Raw, le/l bblsgal	• • • • •	1.17 1.16	45° cold test, blend, bbls, NY.gal		.94
No. 3, bbls	.14 : .143	June, c/1 bblsgal	:				
Blown, 400 lb bbls	:		:	1.07	STEARIC ACID, s. p. 200 h bags. h	.13%	
China Wood, bbls, spot NY ID	: .28	Imported, bbls., NYgal	1.07 :	1.10	Double pressed, bags	.13 %	
8000 gal. tks. NY	: .37	Manhadan anda bble mbe mal			Double pressed, bgs, saponified. Ib	.13%	
June-July, forward, China Ib	: .21	Menhaden, crude, bbls, wksgal Crude, tanks wks. Baltgal	.48 :	.50	Triple pressed, bgs, distilled Ib	.14%	
Coast, tanks, July forward ID	: .21				Triple pressed, bgs., saponified Ib	.14%	: .15
Coconut Ceylon. 375 lb bbls, NY. lb	.10 : .10	Light strained, tanksgal	*** :	.86	Stearine, oleo, bbls	***	: .09
8000 gal. tanks, NY ID	: .088		***	.84	Lard, bbls		: .13
Cochin, 375 lb bbls, NY lb	.11 : .11	7 Calon Dicached, Dois, 1111111 Bar		.92	Tallow, edible, tierces	0-0-0	: .10
Tanks, NY	.09%: .09		:	.00	City extra, loose		: .07
Manila, tanks, P. Coast To	: .081		:	.161/4	Tallow Oil, acidless tks, NY Ib		: .10
Edible, bbls, NY	.11 : .113		.1514:	.15%	Bbls., c/l NY	***	: .11
od Newfoundland, 50 gal. bbls.gal	.70 : .74	Prime, bbls, NY	:	.1434	Teaseed, crude bbls. NY		:
					Walnut, crude bbls, NY Ib	4.4.4	:
Tanks, NYgal	.68 : .70	Oleo Oil, No. 1, bbls, NY Ib		.13%	Whale, nat. winter bbls, NY Ib	.73	: .75
Copra, bags	: .05		.11%:	.11	Blchd. winter bbls, NY gal	.76	: .78
Corn, ref. 375 lb bbls. NY lb	.1314: .133		.101/4:	.101/2	Extra Blehd, bbls, NY ib	.79	: .81
Crude, tanks mills	.091/4: .09	& OLIVE, denatured bbls, NY gal	1.17 :	1.20	Crude, No. 1, tanks Coast Ib		:
Bbls. NY	: .13	Edible, bbls., NYgal	1.80 :	2.20	Crude, No. 2, tanks Coast Ib		
COTTONSEED, crude tks. mills To	: .09	Foots, bbls, NY	.09 :	.091/4	Crude No. 3, tanks Coast Ib		:
P. S. Y. 100 bbl. lots NY Ib	: .118		:	.091/4			
White, 100 bbl. lots NY Ib	: .12	Palm Lagos, 150 lb casks lb	.08 :	.0814	Fertilizer Mate	aria l	
Winter yellow, 100 bbls. NY 1b	: .121	Niger casks	.071/4:	.073	r ermizer Man	SIIdi	3
Degras, Amer. 50 gal. bbls. NY. Ib	.041/4: .041						
English, bbls, NY	.04%: .04	4			Ammon, Sulf, bulk wks100 lb		: 3.20
Neutral, bbls. NY	.09 : .14	Faim Kernel, 1500 to casks N1 15	.09%:	.091/	Double bgs. f.a.s. NY100 fb		: 3.65
freases, choice white, bbls, NY ID							
	: .08	Peanut. refined bbls, NY	.16%:	.17	Rlood dried fab NVunit		: 3.75
Yellow	: .08	Crude, mills buyers' tks Ib	:		Blood, dried f.o.b. NYunit		
Yellow		Crude, mills buyers' tks Ib			Bone, 3 & 50 ground steamedton	***	: 28.00
Yellow         ID           Brown         ID           House         ID	: .07	Crude, mills buyers' tksIb Crude, bbls, NYIb	.12	.121/2	Bone, 3 & 50 ground steamedton Raw, Chicagoton	***	: 28.00 : 30.00
Yellow	: .07	Crude, mills buyers' tksIb Crude, bbls, NYIb Perilla, bbls, NYIb	.12	.121/2	Bone, 3 & 50 ground steamedton Raw, Chicagoton Cyanamide wksunit	2.20	28.00 30.00 2.25
Yellow         ID           Brown         ID           House         ID           Bone naphtha         ID	: .06 : .06 : .07	Crude, mills buyers' tks	.12 .16¼: .15%:	.12½ .16½ .16	Bone, 3 & 50 ground steamedton Raw, Chicago	2.20 3.80	28.00 30.00 2.25 4.00
Yellow         ID           Brown         Ib           House         Ib           Bone naphtha         Ib           Herring, Tanks, Coast.         gal	: .07 : .06 : .07	Crude, mills buyers' tks	.12 .16¼: .15¾: 2.20	.12½ .16½ .16 2.20	Bone, 3 & 50 ground steamedton Raw, Chicagoton representation of the control	2.20	28.00 30.00 2.25
Yellow         Ib.           Brown         Ib           House         Ib           Bone naphtha         Ib           Herring, Tanks. Coast.         gal           Horse, 375 Ib bbls, NY         Ib	: .07	Crude, bbls, NY	.12 .16¼: .15%:	.12½ .16¾ .16 2.20	Bone, 3 & 50 ground steamedton Raw, Chicagoton Cyanamide wksunit Fish Scrap, dried wksunit NITRATE SODA, NY100 B Phosphate Rock, f.o.b. mines,	2.20 3.80 2.50	28.00 30.00 2.25 4.00
Yellow         D.           Brown         Ib           House         Ib           Bone naphtha         Ib           Jerring, Tanks, Coast         gal           Josep, 375 Ib         bbls, NY         Ib	:.07 :.06 :.07 :.06	Crude, bils, NY	.12 .16¼: .15¾: 2.20	.12½ .16½ .16 2.20	Bone, 3 & 50 ground steamed, ton Raw, Chicago ton Cyanamide wiss. unit Fish Serap, dried wiss. unit NITRATE SODA, YY. 100 D Phosphate Rock, f.o.b. mines, Ffordia pebble, 63-78%. ton	2.20 3.80	28.00 30.00 2.25 4.00 2.55
Yellow         ID           Brown         ID           House         ID           Bone naphthas         ID           Herring         Tanks         Coast         gal           Horse         375 Ib         bbls         NY         ID           ard         prime steam bbls         Ib         To           Compound         bbls         ID	: .07 : .06 : .07 : .06 : .10	Crude, bbls, NY	.12 : .16¼ : .15¾ : 2.20 : .84 :	.12½ .16¾ .16 2.20	Bone, 3 & 50 ground steamed, ton Raw, Chicago ton Cyanamide wks. unit Fish Scrap, dried wks unit NITRATE SOBA, NY. 100 m Phosphate Rock, f.o.b. mines, Ffordia pebble, 68-78%. ton Tennesse, 70-75% ton	2.20 3.80 2.50	28.00 30.00 2.25 4.00 2.55
Yellow         ID           Brown         ID           House         ID           Bone naphthas         ID           Herring         Tanks         Coast         gal           Horse         375 Ib         bbls         NY         ID           ard         prime steam bbls         Ib         To           Compound         bbls         ID	: .07 : .063 : .063 : .10 : .123	Crude, mills buyers' tks	.12 : .16¼ : .15¾ : 2.20 : .84 :	.12½ .16½ .16 2.20 .85 1.05	Bone, 3 & 50 ground steamed, ton Raw, Chicago	2.20 3.80 2.50 3.25 3.25	28.00 30.00 2.25 4.00 2.55 5.50 3.40
Yellow         ID.           Brown         ID.           House         ID.           Home naphtha         ID.           Horring, Tanks.         Coast.         gal           Horse, 375 ID.         Ibbs.         Ib           and, prime steam bbls.         Ib         Compound, bbls.         Ib           ARD 01L, Edible prime, bbls.         Ib         Off prime, bbls.         Ib           Extra bbls.         Ib         Ib         Extra bbls.         Ib	: .07 : .06 : .07 : .08 : .10 : .12 : .13 : .13	Crude, bbls, NY	.12 : .16¼ : .15¾ : 2.20 : .84 : .10¾ : .10¾ :	.12½ .16½ .16 2.20 .85 1.05 .11¼ .11¼	Bone, 3 & 50 ground steamed, ton Raw, Chicago ton Cyanamide wks. unit Fish Scrap, dried wks unit NITRATE SOBA, NY. 100 m Phosphate Rock, f.o.b. mines, Ffordia pebble, 68-78%. ton Tennesse, 70-75% ton	2.20 3.80 2.50 3.25 3.25	28.00 30.00 2.25 4.00 2.55 5.50 3.40 9.50
Yellow         ID           Brown         ID           House         ID           Bone naphtha         ID           Herring, Tanks. Coast         gal           Horse, 375 ID bbls, NY         ID           Lard, prime steam bbls         ID           Compound, bbls         ID           LARD OIL, Edible prime, bbls         ID           Off prime, bbls         ID		Crude, bbls, NY	.12 : .16 ¼ : .15 ¼ : .2.20 : .84 : .10 ¼ : .10 ¼ : .10 ¼ : .10 ¼ : .10 ¼ :	.12½ .16½ .16 2.20 .85 1.05 .11¼ .11¼	Bone, 3 & 50 ground steamed, ton Raw, Chicago ton Cyanamide wks unit Fish Serap, dried wks unit NITARTE SODA, NY 100 lb Phosphate Rock, f.o.b. mines, Fforida pebble, 68-78% ton Tennessee, 70-75% ton Tennessee, 70-75% ton Potassium Muriate, 80% unit Sulfate unit	2.20 3.80 2.50 3.25 3.25	28.00 30.00 2.25 4.00 2.55 5.50 3.40 9.50
Yellow         D           Brown         D           House         D           Bone naphtha         D           Horring         Tanks           Coast         gal           Horse         375 B bbls         D           Lard, prime steam bbls         b         D           Compound         bbls         D           LARD 01L         Edible prime         bbls         D           Extra bbls         B         D	: .07 : .06 : .07 : .06 : .10 : .12 : .13 : .14 : .12 : .12 : .12	Crude, bbls, NY	.12 : .16¼ : .15¾ : 2.20 : .84 : .10¾ : .10¾ :	.12½ .16½ .16 2.20 .85 1.05 .11¼ .11¼	Bone, 3 & 50 ground steamed. ton Raw, Chicago ton Cyanamide wiss. unit Fish Scrap, dried wiss. unit NITRATE SOBA, NY. 100 lb Phosphate Rock, f.o.b. mines, Florida pebble, 68-78%. ton Tennessee, 70-75% uton Phosphate Acid, 16% Bulk wiss. ton Potassium Muriate, 80%. unit	2.20 3.80 2.50 3.25 3.25	28.00 30.00 2.25 4.00 2.55 5.50 3.40 9.50 .68



### SULPHURIC ACID, C. P.

Spec. Grav. 1.84 9 lbs.

#### THE STANDARD OF PURITY

Acidity 95%H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> .00002% Fe "Nil" HCI .0000025% As "Nil" Nitrogen Nonvolatile .0006%

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY BAKER AND ADAMSON WORKS EASTON. PENNSYLVANIA MADE IN U. S. L.



IF YOU ARE

Hard

you will apprecent for AMID AND AND AND THAT IN THESE are be plete line of products whem ides, Caco Camphor and E. FOUGE 90-92 Beekman IF YOU ARE

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you will appreciate the exceptionally fine grade

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#### Tannins and Dyestuffs

#### Naval Stores Spirits Turpentine, bbls.....gal 1.11 Wood Turpentine, stm. distd. bbls.gal Destructive distilled, bbls...gal Pine Oil, stm dist'd, bbls, ....gal ... .70 Pitch, prime .....bbl 6.00 Borins. (Sold in 600 B bbls., gress for net,

quo	tat	de	Ė	8	1	bi	M	e	â		Œ	ï	8	í	u	B	ŝ	ï	0	•	280 E	)	)	-			
В.																			2	80	one						5.80
D.																			2	80	m				:		5.90
E.																			2	8	OI O				:		5.9
F.																			2	81	O ID	-					6.00
G.																			21	8(	OI O				:		6.10
H.																			2	30	B				:		6.10
I.																			21	8(	OID OIL				:		6.00
К.																			2	3(	) ID						6.00
М.																									:		6.00
N.																			2	8(	O TO				:		6.30
WG																			21	36	D						6.75
WW																					OT O				*		7.75
Rosin	01	l,	1	fiz	8	t	r	u	n,		5	0	)	1	ja.	1.		b	bl	8.	gal				0		.47
Seco	ond		n	ar	l,		b	bi	s												gal						.41
Tar, k	dle	-	bi	a	n	t															bbl				:	1	13.50
Reto	ort					•										. ,					bbl				:	1	12.50
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	_	_	-	

#### Woods

Barwood, chips	.04%:	.05
Camwood, chips	.09 :	.13
Divi Divi, pods 100-200 lb bags.ten Fustic, stickston Chips	30.00 :	35.00
Hemlock, barkton Hypernic, chips		
LOGWOOD, stickston Chips 150 m bagsm	.021/4:	.03
Mangrove bark, Africanton Bark, South Americanton		30.00

1	Myrobalans, 150 lb bags J1ton		:	35.00
1	B1ton		:	35.00
1	R2ton		:	27.00
ı	Nutgalls, see Crude Drugs.			
ı	Oak bark, wholeton	20.00		23.00
I	Groundton			25.00
ı	Quercitron bark, roughton		:	10.00
I	Groundton	20,00	:	25.00
I	Sumac, Sicily, 160 D bags ton			88.00
ı	Virginia, 150 b bagston		:	35.00
1	Valonia Cups. 28-33% tanton	34.00	:	36.00
1	Beard, 40% tan, 150 lb bgs.ton	56.00	:	60.00
1	Wattle bark, 150 b bagston	38.00	:	40.00

Extracts		
Range of prices includes quality		
range for large quantity.		
Annatto, fine		.29
Archil, double 600 lb bbls lb		.18
Triple, 600 D bbls	.17 :	
Cone., 600 m bbls	.18 :	
Chestnut, clarified, 25% tks. wks.ton	:	
Bbls., wks	:	2.75
Powd., 60% 100 lb bls. wks. lb	.05%:	
Decolorized, bbls. wksfb		.091/4
Cudbear, English	.21 :	
Cutch, Rangoon, 100 h bales B	.13 :	
Borneo, solid, 100 m bales m	.04%:	.05%
Liquid, 450 m bbls	.10 :	.11
Tablets, 120 m boxes m	.13 :	.14
Flavine B	.90 :	.95
Fustic, solid 50 m boxes m	.14 :	.18
Crystals, 100 m boxes m	.22 :	
Liquid, 51°, 600 m bbls m	.10 :	.14
Gal extract ID	.16 :	.18
Gambier, 25% liq. 450 h bbls h	.08%:	
Common, 200 m cases	.10%:	
Singapore cubes, 150 m bags m		***
HEMATINE, Paste, 500 m bbls m	.11%:	
Crystals, 400 m bbls	.16	
Hemlock, 25% 600 D bbls. wks. D	.03 1/4:	
Hypernic, 51°, 600 h bblsh	.15 :	
Indigo, Madras bbls	.85 :	
Manila, bhls.	.00	1.30

	001/	0000
Larch, 25%, 600 lb bbls., wks lb	.031/2:	.03%
Powd. 100 b bags, wks b	.07%:	.08
Logwood, 51°, 450 h bbls h	.07%:	.13%
Solid, 50 m boxes	.15 :	.21
Madder, Dutch Ib.	.28 :	.30
Mangrove, 55% 400 m bblsm	.0514:	.051/4
Myrobalans, 25% liquid bbls Ib	.04 :	.05
50% solid, 50 lb boxes lb	.041/2:	.05
Oak, tanks wks	.04 :	.04 1/4
23-25% liq. 600 m bbls. wks. m	.05 :	.05%
Osage Orange, 50° liquid Ib	.07 :	.08
Powd. 100 hs bags	.15 :	.16
Persian Berries	.27 :	.30
QUEBRACHO, 35% liquid tks Ib	.0314:	.04
450 m bbls	:	.04%
35% bleaching, 450 m bbls m	.04%:	.05%
Solid 65% 100 b bales b	.05 :	.05%
Clarified bales	:	,06
Quercitron, 51° 450 m bbls m	.06%:	.07%
Powdered, 100 lb boxes lb	.09 :	.13
Spruce, 25% liquid tanks wks To	.01 :	.0134
Powd, 50% 100 bags wks. Ib	.02 :	.0214
Sumac, liquid 450 lb bbls lb	.07 :	.09
DYERS' SUNDRIES		
Albumen, technical, egg 200 m cs. m	.90 :	1.00
Blood, domestic, 100 b drs To	.45 :	.55
Spray Yolk 150 b cs	.35 :	.55
British Gum, 140 m bags c/l 100 m	4.09 :	4.19
Bags, lc/l100 m	4.19 :	4.39
Dextrin, corn 140 h bags c/1.100 h	:	3.74
Bags, lc/l100 fb	:	3.84
Yellow, bags, c/l100 fb	:	3.79
Potato 140 fb bags c/1100 fb		0734
Bags, le/l100 m	.0734:	.08%
Tapioca, 200 lb bags, lc/1100 lb		.08%
Prussian blue	.60 :	.62
Sago Flour, 150 h bags h	.041/2:	.05
STARCH, powd, 140 lb bgs.c/1100 lb		
Bags 1c/1	:	3.17
Pearl, 140 m bags c/1100 m	2.97 :	
Potato, domestic, 200 lb bags. lb	.0436:	.05
Imported, bags duty paid. To	.0514:	05%
Tapioca Flour, high grade bags In	.0074.	.07%
Medium grade, bags	0586	08
Low grade, bags	.05%:	0484
Turkey Red Oil, bbls	.11 :	.12
Yolk Oil, bbls	.11 :	.35
TOTA OIL, DELS	:	.00

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Crude Dru	gs		BALSAMS Copaiba, Para, 80 m csm	.23	:	.25	Cannabis, USP. bales	1.05	2.00
Aceroides Gum, yel.,	10	00	South American, 80 D cs D	.28		.29	Powd., boxes	1.25 :	1.35
	.18		Fir Canada, cansgal	13.00	:	14.00	Cantharides, Russian, cases Ib	1.75 :	1.90
ACONITE Leaves, bales	.16 :	.17	Oregon, bbls., cansgal		:		Powdered, boxes	1.90 :	2.00
Aconite Root, USP, bags	.35	.40	Peru, 120 lb cases	1.75	:	1.80	Caraway Seed, African bags Ib	.261/4:	.27
Agar Agar, 1, 200 lb bales lb	:	1.50	Tolu, 90 lb caseslb	1.00	:	1.10	Dutch, 110 h bags	.28 :	.281/3
No 2, bales		1.35	Bamboo Brier Root, bags D	.06	:	.07	Cardamom bleached cases Ib	1.40 :	1.75
No. 3, bales		1,25	Barberry Bark, tree bales 10	.22	:	.24	Decorticated, cases	1.05 :	1.15
Agaric, white, cases	:		Bayberry Bark, bales	.09	:	.10	Green, grinding, bags	.90 :	1.05
almonds, bitter bags bxs ID	.32 :	.35	Wax, bbls	.35		.40	Carnauba Wax, Flor. bags To	.45 :	.48
Sweet, bags	.45		Belladonna Leaves, bales	.17		.1716	No. 1 N Country bags fb	.40 :	.43
Meal, tins, boxes	.28	.30	Root, bags	.12		.13	No. 2 N Country bags 10	.23 :	.25
Aletris Root, bags	.60	.62	Yellow, refined bbls	.36	:	.37	No. 3 Fatty Gray, bags ib	.20 ;	.21
Alkanet Root, bags	.08		Crude, bags	.20	:	.23	No. 3 Chalky, bags	.16%:	.17
Aloes, Barbadoes, 120 b bbls b	.65	.70	Benzoin Gum, Siam, boxes ID	1.15		1.20	Cascara Amarga, 150 m bales m	.30 :	.33
Cape, 400 lb caseslb	.12	.14	Sumatra, 80 lb boxes	.30		.32	Cascara Sagrada, bales ID	.14 :	.15
Curacao, 100 lb caseslb	.08	.081/2	Berberis Aquifolium Root, bags Ib	.16		.17	Cascarilla Bark, quills bales Ib	.30 :	.35
Socotrine, whole 100 m cs Ib	.30	.32	Beth Root, bags	.22		.25	Siftings, bbls 1b	.20 :	.25
Althea Root, cut cases B	.20	.22	Blackhaw Bark, root, bales ID	.38		.40	Cassia Buds, 66 lb cases	.14 :	.15
Whole bags	.09		Tree, bales	.24	:	.25	China, select, mats cases 1b	.07 :	.0719
Ambergris, black boxes02		8.00	Blood Root, bags	.13	:	.15	Saigon, assort. bales B	.24 :	.27
Grey, boxes			Blueflag Root, bags	.23	:	.25	Cassia Fistula, baskets	:	.12
Ammoniac, tears, bags	1.35		Boldo Leaves, bales	.20	:	.21	Castor Beans, bags	.03 :	.03 1/6
Angelica Root, dom, bags		1.40	Boneset Herb, bales	.08	:	.10	Castoreum, 1 lb bot	4.00 :	4.50
Angostura Bark, bags	.08	.10	Borage Flowers, bales	.25	:	.27	Catnip Herb, bales	.09 :	.15
Anise, Levant bags	.17		Bryonia Root, bags	.10	:	.11	Celery Seed, 220 b bagsb	.23 :	.2434
Star, cases	.14	.15	BUCHU LEAVES, short, 250 D				Ceresin Wax, white bags lb	.0816:	.09
Spanish, bags	.27	.271/3	bales	1.00	:	1.06	Yellow, 200 m bags	.071/4:	.08
Annatto Seed, bags	.111/2		less, bales	1.03	-	1.05	CHAMOMILE FLOWERS, Roman	,.	,,,,
ARABIC GUM.	121/2	,	Long, bales	***		0.0	bales	1.20 :	1.25
White, No. 1, 200 lb bags lb	.26	.28	Buckthorn Bark, bales	.07	:	.08	Hung, cases bales	.15 :	.15%
Seconds, 250 lb bags	.24		Burdock Root, bags	.20	:	.22	Charcoal Willow, powd, bbls ID	.06 :	.063
Sorts, amber, 200 lb bags, bls. Ib	.141/2		Eurgundy Pitch, dom. 110 h stands			0.5	Wood, powd. bbls	.04	.05
Powd., USP, 300 lb bbls lb	.22		Gross for net	.13	-	.05	Chestnut Bark, bags	.07 :	.08
Areca Nuts. 150 b bags		.09	Calabar Beans, bags	.42	:	47	Herb, bales	.06 :	.0634
Powd., 200 lb bbls	• • • •	.12	Calamus Root, bleached casesD	.07	:	.08	Chicle Gum, bags	.75 :	1.00
		.10	Unbleached, bags	.01	:	.30	Chiretta, bales	.10 :	.12
Arnica Flowers, bales	.09		Calisaya Bark, bales	.15	:	.16	Cinchona Bark, red quills bales. To	.55 :	.60
Root, bags			Camphor, see Chemicals		•		Broken, bales	.19 :	.20
Arrowroot, Amer. powd. bbls lb	.061/2		Canary Seed, Morocco bags Ib	.06	:	.0614	Cinnamon, Ceylon, bales, bond Ib	.20 :	.22
St. Vincent, powd. bbls ID	.14		South American, bags ID	.053		.051/4	Civet, Abyssin hornsog	2.75 :	3.75
Asafetida, USP, 250 lb caseslb	.28	.31	Candelila Wax, bags	.27	•	.30	Clover Tops, bags	.14 :	.15
Powd., 50 to bxs	.55	.60	Canella Alba Bark, bales ID	.51		.53	Cloves, Zanzibar, 135 m bales m	.26 :	.27
BALM GILEAD BUDS, bags To	.40	.45	Cannabis, true imp. bags lb			5.75	Amboynas, bales	:	
Salmony Herb, bales D		.14	American (no assay) bales ID	.90	:	1.00	Penang, bales	:	***
maximony menu, manera	***	***	1 semosten (no seesy) outgettin		-	3,00	,		

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							Or the Bloom West Solve B		_
Cochineal, USP boxes	.40	:	.45	Dogwood Bark, Jamaica bags Ib	.11 :	.13	Grindelia Robusta Herb, bales Ib Guaiac Gum, 80 Ib cases Ib	.09	: .10
Coca Leaves, Huanuco bags ID	***	:	***	Flowers, bales		.15	Guarana, tins, cases	.60	: .37
Truxillo, bags	.40	:	.45	Doggrass Root, USP, cut bags Th	.12 :	15	GUM, see Arabic Gum, etc.	.00	.75
Cohosh Root, Black bags	.09	:	.091/2	Dragons Blood, mass cases Ib	.55 :	.60	HELLEBORE ROOT.		
Blue, bags	.16	:	.17	Reeds, boxes	1.40 :	1.45	Black, pwd. bbls	.08	
Colchicum Root, bags	.08		.09	ECHINACEA ROOT, bags Ib	.33 :	.34	White, bags	.14	.10
Seed, bags	.10		.11	Elecampane Root, bags 1b	.081/2:	.09	Powdered, 250 m bbls m	.16	
Colombo Root, whole bags To	.02		.04	Elder Flowers, bales	.19 :	.20	Helonias Root, (unicorn false)	140	
Colocynth, apples. cases, bales Ib	.17		.22	Elemi Gum, 89 lb cases lb	.10 :	.11	bags		: .65
Pulp, USP, bales	.55		.57	Elm, select, 5 % bundles cases To	.25 :	.26	Hemp Seed, Manchurian bags Th	.03%	
		0		Grinding, bags	.10 :		Chilian, bags ID		:
Coltsfoot Leaves, bags	.06		.07	Powdered, bbls	.16 :	.17	Henbane Leaves, bales, USP lb	.35	: .40
Comfrey Root, bags	.13		.14	ERGOT. 150-200 lb bags lb	.53 :	.55	No assay	.30	: .35
Condurango Bark, bales	.14	:	.15	Eucalyptus Leaves, bales		.05	Henna Leaves, bales	.16	.18
Conium Seeds, bags			.16	Euphorbia Pilulifera Herb, bags. 10	***	.20	Powdered	.20	
Copaiba Balsam Para, see Balsams					:		Honey, Calif., 120 h casesh	.10	
Copal Gum	.12		18	Euphorbium Gum, cases		.32	Hops, N. Y. prime bales Ib	.18	
			.15	Powdered, boxes	:	.40	Pacific Coast prime bales Ib	.16	
Coriander Seed, Bombay bags Ib	.08	:	.10	Fennel Seed, French, bags 1b	.16%:	.17	Horehound Herb, bales	* * *	.11
Morocco, bags	.11	:	.12	German, bags	.20 :	.21	India Gum, see Karaya	* * *	: .18
Bleached, bags	.15		.151/4	Indian, bags	.101/2:	.13			
Corn Silk, bales	.05		.051/2	Flax Seed, whole 180 h bblsen		13.50	INSECT FLOWERS, open whole		
Cotton Root Bark, bales Ib	.30	2	.35	Ground, 180 bbls	.071/2:	.08	bales		* ***
Cramp Bark, so-called bales Ib	***	:	.08	Foenugreek Seed, 200 m bags m	.07 :	.08	Powdered, pure 200 lb bblslb	.67	.72
True, bags			.40	Fish Berries, 100-125 b bass b	.031/2:	.04	Flowers and stems, 50 p. c.	.01	12
Cranesbill Root, bags	.10	:	.11				200 m bbls m	.42	.43
CUBEB BERRIES, XX bags 16	.80	:	.85	Fringe Tree Bark, bags D	.17 :		Ipecac Root, Cartagena, bags lb		1.75
Powdered, boxes		:	.85	GALANGAL ROOT, bags	.08 :	.09	Powdered, 200 lb bbls. boxes. lb	1.90	: 1.95
Culvers Root, bags	.30	:	.32	Gambier Gum, bags	.09%:	.10 1/2	Rio Whole, bags		: 1.90
Cumin Seed, Levant bags 1b				Galbanum Gum, cans ID	1.20 :	1.35	Powdered, 200 lb bbls, boxes. To		: 2.00
Moroceo, bags	.25		.26	Gamboge Gum, 160 D cases Ib	1.05 :	1.17	Isinglass, American, 130 lb cs lb	.65	.70
				Powdered, cases	1.15 :	1.20	Russian, (Beluga) bxs ctnsID	8.50	
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste, straps Ib	.16	:	.18	Gelsemium Root, bags	.11 :	.111/2	JABORANDI LEAVES, bales To	.20	
Jewelers, large, straps Ib			.55	Gentian Root, bags	.08%:	.09	Jalap Root, whole, 150 h bags h	.31	
Small, straps	.17		.35	Ginger, African, bags	.13%:	.14	Powdered, USP, 250 b bblsb	.40	
Powdered, boxes			.13	Jamaica, grinding, bags bbls Ib	.37 :	.44	Japan Wax, 224 lb caseslb Job's Tears, white bagslb	.14%	
Broken, boxes	.07		.08	Japan, bags	*****	.151/2	Juniper Berries, 125 lb bagslb	.08	.09
Damar Gum, 136 m cases m	.32		.34	Cochin, ABC & lemon, bags Ib	.141/2:	.15			
Damiana Leaves, bales Ib	.11	-	.12	Ginseng Root, cultivated, bags Ib	8.00 :		KAMALA, boxes	2.60	
Dandelion Root, Imp., bags fb	.14		.16	Northwestern Wild, bags Ib Southern Wild, bags Ib	14.00 :		Karaya Gum, powdered, bbls lb Kava Kava Root, bags lb	.17	
Deer Tongue Leaves, bales ID	.073		.08	Golden Seal Root, bags	10.00 : 3.50 :	3.55	Kino Gum, black cases	.50	
Digitalis Leaves, bales	.063		.08	Powdered, boxes	3.55 :	3.65	Kola Nuts, 150 m bags	.0434	
Dill Seed, bags	.093		.10	Grains of Paradise, bags	.12		Kousso Flowers, bags	2.25	
was esees were	.007		***	Commence of Commence of the Co			· Attended 2 states of the control of the	3100	

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LADY SLIPPER ROOT, bags D	.50 : .52	Musk, pods Cabardine, tinsor		Patchouli Leaves, bales Ib	.22 :	.25
Larkspur Seed, bags	.31 : .31	Tonquin		Pepper, black Sing, bags To	.10 :	.10 1/
Laurel Leaves, bales	.05 : .05	Grain Cab		White, bags	.131/2:	.14
Lavender Flowers, Ordinary D	.25 : .35	Synthetic, see Chemicals	35.00 : 38.00	Peppers, red Mombasa bags Ib	.26 :	.27
Selected	.31 : .33	Musk Root, Russian bags ID		Cherries, bags	.1614:	.17
eches, tubsPer 100	7.00 : 7.50		001/	Bombay, bags	.28 :	,30
emon Peel, bags	.09 : .10	Mustard Seed, Bari brown bags 10	.081/4: .09	Pennyroyal Herb, bales	.08 :	.12
		Bombay, brown	.07 : .08	Peppermint Leaves, imp. bales Ib	:	.35
corice Root, Russian whole ib	.08 : .09	California, brown	. 00	Domestic leaf	.27 :	.29
Spanish, natural bales Th	.09 : .09	Yellow	.04 : .04 1/4	Peru Balsam, see Balsams		
Powdered, bbls	.10 : .11	English, yellow	.08%: .09	Pichi Leaves, bags	.23 :	.25
	.071/1: .08	Dutch, yellow	.09 : .091/2	Pimento, select bags	.041/4:	.045
Cuttings, 125 lb bagslb		Danish, yellow	.08%: .09	Pink Root, true bags	:	1.20
fe Everlasting Herbs, bales Ib	.05 : .06	Myrrh Gum, select 200 h cslb	.38 : .40	Pitch. Burgundy, see Burgundy Pitch		
me Juice, clarified bblsgal	.50 : .60	Sorts, cases	.36 : .38	Pleurisy Root, bags	:	.22
nden Flowers, with leaves, bales ib	.17 : .18			Plantain Leaves, bales Ib	:	.15
Without Leaves, bales	.35 : .36	NUTGALLS, Chinese bags In	.15 : .16	Poke Berries, bags	:	.15
servort Leaves, bales to	.20 : .22	Aleppy, bags	14 : .15	Poke Root, bags	:	.07
belia Herb, bales	.20 : .21	Nutmegs, 110s cases	.24 : .25	Pomegranate Bark, of root bags. To	:	.30
belia Seed, bags	.55 : .60	75s, 80s cases	.26 : .27	Of Fruit, bags	:	.30
age Root, Imported, bags To		Nux Vomica Buttons, bags Ib		Of tree	:	.30
ulin, boxes	1.40 : 1.50	Powdered, 200 lb bbls		Poppy Flowers, red bags	.25 :	.27
Domestic	1.30 : 1.40	OAK BARK, red bags	.05 : .06	Poppy Seed, Dutch, bags Ib	.11 :	.12
copodium, 88 h csh	.45 : .47	White, bags	.06 : .07	German, bags	.11%:	.12
		Olibanum Gum, sift 280 lb cases. lb	.10 : .11	Turkish, bags	.06 :	.08
CE, Siauw, No. 1 cases Ib	.44 : .45	Tears, 280 lb cases	.13 : .14	Blue Indian, bags	.08 :	.083
Banda, No. 1 cases	.50 : .52	No. 1, all white, 280 lb	.21 : .22	White Indian, bags	.07 :	.071/
Batavia, cases	.38 : .39	cases		Prickly Ash Bark Southern, bags To	.14 :	.143/
lva Flowers, blue bales Ib	.27 : .30	Opium, gum USP cases	. 0.00	Northern, bags	.14 :	.14 %
Black, bales	.65 : .75	Granular, cans	. 0.00	Prickly Ash Berries, bags ib	.11 :	.13
nna, large flake cases	.56 : .58		. 1.00	Prince's Pine, bales	.14 :	.15
Small flake, cases	.30 : .32	Orange Flowers, cases	.061/2: .07	Pulsatilla Herb, bags	.37 :	.40
orts, cases	.30 : .32		.071/2: .08	Pumpkin Seed, bags	.14 :	.16
ndrake Root, bags	.16 : .18	Sweet, bags		QUASSIA CHIPS, bags	.071/2:	.08
stic Gum, 120 lb cases lb	.44 : .48	Orris Root Florentine bold bags Ib	.07 : .08	Queen of the Meadow Herb, bags. To	*** :	.06
zereon Bark, bags	.11 : .12	Verona, bags	.05 : .06	Quince Seed, bags	1.05 :	1.20
tico Leaves, bales	.20 : .22	Powdered, 200 b bbls b	.08 : .09	RAPE SEED, South Amer. bags Th	.07 ;	.0734
rioram Leaves, German bales Ib	.17 : .18	Fingers, cases	.65 : .70	Dutch, bags	.08 :	.0814
French, bales	.15 : .15	Ozokerite Wax brown hard bags. ID	.22 : .24	Japanese, small, bags	.0614:	.064
let Seed, dom, yellow bags Ib	.03%: .05	Green, hard bags	.25 : .26	Raspberries, dried boxes	.35 :	.40
ntan, Wax, crude bags Th	.04 : .04	Refined, yellow bags	1	Red Saunders	.17 :	.19
Bleached	1	PAPRIKA, bags ID	.17 : .24	Rhatany Root, bags	:	.10
me, Iceland bales	.08 : .09	Hungarian	.27 : .37	RHUBARB, H. D. cases To	.43 :	.45
Irish, bleached bales 10	.09 : .10	Pareira Brava Root, bags Ib	.19 : .20	Powdered, 200 lb bbls	.48 :	.50
ullein Flowers, tins	: 1.25	Parsley Seed, bags	.08 : .081/2	Rosemary Leaves, bales	.04 1/4:	.05



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Buchu Leaves

Colchicum Root
Coriander Seed
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#### Crude Drugs

Rosemary Flowers, cases bales. Di Rose Petals, pale Di Red Di Rue Herb, bales Di SABADOILLA SEED, bags Di Valencia, 1D cans Di Sagc. Dalmatian bales Di Sparish, bales Di Spandsh, bales Di	.22 : .25 : .60 .30 : .35 .12 : .12½ .16 : .17 1.15 : 1.25	Snake Root, Canada natural bags. In Stdipped, bags ID SOAP BARK, whole, 150-200 In bales ID Crushed, 400 In bils In Powdered, 200 In bils In Powdered, 200 In bils In Spermaceti, blocks cakes cases In Spikenard Root, bags In Spikenard Root, bags In Spruce Gum, boxes In Squaw Vine, bales In Squaw Vine, bale	.32 : :	.33 .55 .08 .09 .10 .15 .24 .37 .16	Tragacanth Gum, No. 1, ribbon, 200 lb cs	1.52 : 1.55 1.00 : 1.50 1.00 : 1.50 .75 : 90 .0914 : .0914 .0774 : .08 .07 : .0774 .20 : .22 .14 : .15
Ground, bags	: .35 .23 : .25 .60 : .65 .35 : .36 .12 : .14	Squill Root, white bags	.28 : .11 :	.17 .04 .29 .12	Uva Ursi Leaves, bales	.05 1/4: .08 1/4 .11 1/4: .12 8.50 : 11.00 6.50 : 7.00 4.50 : 5.00
Select, bales	.22 : .28 · .09 ½ : .10 .12 : .13 1.15 : 1.25 .06 ½ : .07 .67 : .72	Storax, 'Uquid artif.	.22 : .04 : .07 :	.75 1.00 .23 .06 .07%	Tahiti, yellow label cases To Green Label, cases To Violet Flowers, bags To WAHOO BARK, of root bags To Of Tree, bags To	6.00 : 6.50 : .65 : .70 .90 : .95 .43 : .45
SENNA, Alex. 150 b cases b Half Leaf, 350 b bales b Sirings, 400 b bales b Powdered, 200 b bbls b Grinding, 350 b bales. b Grinding, 350 b bales b Powdered, 200 b bbls b	.30 : .31 .17 : .20 .09½ : .10 .12 : .13 .11 : .13 .05 : .08 .08 : .08½	Stramonium Seed, bags	.12 .30 .07 .06%	.13 .35 .07 1/2 .07	White Pine Bark, rossed, bags. ID Wild Cherry Bark, thin green Rossed, bales. ID Thick Rossed, bales. ID Thin Natural, bales ID Takek Natural, bales ID	.08 1/2: .07 1/4 .04 : .05 .10 : .12 .07 : .07 1/4 .10 : .11 .07 : .08
Peds, 350 lb bales         lb           Serpentaria Root, bags         lb           Shellac         T.N. bags         lb           Superfine Orange, bags         lb           D. C. bags         lb           V. S. O., cases         lb           Pwd. reg., 350 lb         bbls         lb           Regular Bleached, 350 lb         bbls         lb	.06 : .06	Tamarinds, bbls.   D   Kegs   Per kegs	3.25 : .14 : 1.60 :	.05 1/2 3.50 .15 1.75 .05 1/2 .08	Willow, bark bags . D White, bags . D Witch Hazel Bark, bags . D Witch Hazel Leaves, bales . D Worm Seed, American bags . D Levant bags . D Wormwood Herb, imported bales . D Yacca Gum, red . D	
Bone, Dry, 350 lb bbls	.11 : .12 : .18 : .38 .03 : .04	Tolu Balsam, see Balsams Tonga Bark, bags ID Tonka Beans, Angostura, cases ID Para, cases Ib Surinam, cases ID	.30 : 2.00 : .80 : .85 :	.31 2.10 .85 .95	Ground 1b YELLOW DOCK ROOT, bags. 1b Yellow Parilla Root, bags. 1b Yerba Santa, bags. 1b Zedoary Root, bags. 1b	.05½: .06½ .13 : .15 .16 : .17 .11 : .12 .10 : .11

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1.55 1.50 1.50 .90 .09% .08

.12 1.00 7.00 5.00 3.50

.70 .95 .45 .07%

.07% .11 .08 .08 .15 .08 .07%

#### Essential Oils

Essential Oils	Copaiba, USP, 50 m time	20.00 : 21.50	Petit Grain, S. Am. 25 lb time lb French, 1 lb bot lb	1.55 6.50	: 1.65 : 7.00
4 PM - TOP FR 5-4- P 4 97 - 4 44	Croton, USP 25 lb tins		Pimento, 25 lb tins	1.85	: 1.95
Almond, Bitter USP 5 lb bots lb 3.75 : 4.00	Cubebs, USP, 5 h bot	6.00 : 6.25	Pinus Sylvestria, 25 lb tinslb		: 1.75
Bitter ff PA 5 ID bots ID 3.75 : 4.00	Cumin, 1 lb bot		Pumilio, USP 25 b tins b		: 2.75
Artificial (See Benzaldehyde—Chemicals)	Dill, 1 b bot	4.75 : 5.00	Rose, Fr., 8, 16 & 32 on pkge.on		: 9.00
Sweet, 56 lb cans	Erigeron, 20 lb tins	.90 : 1.00	Bulg., 8, 16 & 32 on pkgson		: 6.00
Peach Kernel, 55 lb tins lb .25 ; .27	EUCALYPTUS, Austl. USP		Artificial, 1 D bot		: 3.00
Apricot, see Peach Kernel	56 lb cs	.4714: .50	Rosemary, USP, 27 % D tins D	.45	: .48
Amber, crude 25 lb tins 10 .85 : .90	500 m drums	: .451/4	1000 lb drums lb		: .42%
Rectified, 25 lb tins lb 1.00 : 1.10	Fennel USP, 25 lb tins	1.10 : 1.20	Tech., 271/2 lb tins	.40	: .45
ingelies Root, 1 b bot D 38.00 : 39.00	Geranium, Algerian, 25 h tins h	8.00 : 8.50	Rue, 1 lb bot	***	: 4.25
Seed, 1 lb bot	Bourbon, 25 lb tins	6.75 : 7.00	Sandalwood, E. Ind. USP, 76 lb cases lb	7.85	: 8.00
	Turkish, 28 h tinsh	4.75 : 5.00	W. Indian, (Amyris) 25 lb tins. lb	3.75	: 3.90
ANISE, Tech., 66 D case D .45 : .50	Ginger, 1 D bot	5.75 : 6.00	Sassafras, USP, 50 lb cans lb	1.00	: 1.19
USP 50 D tins D .52 1/2: .55	Gingergrass, 28 lb tins	2.75 : 3.00	Artificial, 63 lb cans, 1000 lb drs. lb		: .45
Bay, 25 lb tins	Hemlock, 50 m cans	: 1.55	Savin, 5 lb tins	3.25	: 3.50
Bergamot, 25 lb coppers lb 2.60 : 2.70	Juniper Berries, USP, 25 b tins lb	1.25 : 1.35	Spearmint, USP, 60 m cases m	2.50	: 2.60
Artificial, 25 lb cans	Wood, 50 lb tins	.60 : .70	Spruce, 50 lb tins		: 1.55
Birch Tar, rect. 5 lb bot lb 1.10 : 1.15	Lavender, USP, 28 h tins h	2.75 : 3.50	Tansy Amer., 20 lb tins	7.00	: 7.25
Crude, 50 lb tins lb .60 : .65	Spike, Spanish 50 lb cams lb	.70 : .80	Tar, 50 gal. bblsgal	.24	: .25
Bois de Rose, 25 To tins To 2.50 : 2.65	LEMON, Ital. USP, 25 m tins m	.80 : .90	Refined, USP 25 lb tins lb	* 00	1.10
Cade, USP, 25 m tins m .35 : .40	American, USP, 25 lb tinslb	.75 : .80	Thyme, red, USP 25 lb tinslb	1.00	
USP, 5 m bot	Lemongrass, native, 50 lb cans lb	.80 : .85	White, USP 25 lb tinslb	1.10	1.15
Cajuput, native, 50 lb tins lb .80 : .85	Limes, express 25 lb tins lb		Crude, 110 lb drums		: 6.00
Calamus, 5 lb bot lb 4.25 : 4.75	Distilled, 25 lb tinslb	1.70 : 1.80 .80 : .85	Java. 1 lb botlb	5.50 22.00	: 24.00
Camphor, heavy, 1000 lb drums lb .111/2: .12	Linaloe, Mex. 80 m cases m	2.15 : 2.35			2.75
Japanese, white, 72 m casesm .13 1/2: .15	Mace, distilled, 50 lb tinslb		Wine, heavy 1 b bot		
White, 1000 lb drums lb .13 : .15	Mirbane, ref., see Ar. Chemicals	: .90	WINTERGREEN,		
Cananga, Native 25 lb tins lb 2.25 : 2.50	Mustard, USP, 1 b bot D	: 17.00	Sweet bch, 25 b tins	2.00	: 3.00
Rectified, 25 m tins D 2.50 : 2.75	Artif., USP, 5 lb botlb	2.60 : 2.70	Gaultheria, true 25 lb tinslb	4,00	: 7.00
Caraway, USP	Neroli, Bigarade, 1/2 and 1 h bot. h		Synthetic, USP, 50 m casesm	.57	: .62
Cardamom, USP, 1 lb bot lb 20.00 : 22.00	Petale, 1 ID bot		Wormseed Balt., USP, 25 to tins. To	7.00	: 7.50
Carrol, 57b bot	Artificial, 1 D bot		Wormwood, dom., 25 lb tins lb	6.50	: 6.75
			Ylang Ylang, Bothbon 10 lb. tins. Ib	5.50	: 6.00
Redistilled, USP, 50 lb canslb 3.00 : 3.10	Nutmeg, USP, 25 fb "nsfb	: .90	Manila, 1 b bct	30.00	: 40.00
	Orange, bitter, 25 h ins h	2.60 : 2.75	Artificial, 1D bot	10.00	: 12.00
Cedar Wood, light 1000 lb drums. lb .26 : .28	Ttollon OF Ri Uns ID	2.60 : 2.70	0		
	Sweet, W. Ind. 2'S; tinsb Italian, 25 b I)b American, 25 b I D	3.10 : 3.20	OLEORESII	42	
1 4 FM 1-4 M 000	American, 20 no 4 ds		Aspidium, USP 110 bot	2.75	: 3.00
	Origanum, 50 lb com lb	.30 : .35	Capsicum, USP, 5 lb bot lb	2.50	: 2.75
CITRONELLA, Ceylon, 1000 fb drs. fb .70 : .71	Parsley, 1 to bot ID	3.50 : 4.00	Cubeb. USP. 1 to bot	4.75	: 5.00
50 lb tins	Patchouli, 5 lb bot	8.00 : 8.50	Ginger, 5 m bot	3.00	: 3.10
Java, 400 m drums m : .85	Pennyroyal, dom 25 lb tins lb	1.95 : 2.25	Malefern, See Aspidium		
50 lb tins lb : .87 1/4	Imported, 25 lb tins	1.75 : 1.90	Orris, 1 m bot		: 18.00
Cloves, USP, 50 lb cans lb 1.75 : 1.85	PEPPERMINT, nat. 60 lb cases lb	2.65 : 2.80	Pepper, black, USP, 110 bot To	3.50	: 4.00

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NATURAL DEBIVATI	VEE		
Anethol, 2 h bot			2.00
Borneol. 1 D bot		:	3.50
Citronellal, 1 D bot	2.00	-	
CITRAL, 25 D cans	2.75	:	3.00
EUCALYPTOL, USP. 25 D cans D	.80	:	.85
Eugenol, USP, 25 lb cans lb	2.85	-	3.25
Geraniol, Domestic, 50 h cans h	3.00		3.50
Imported 51b bot	3.00		
Iso-Eugenol, 1 b botb	4.50	-	
Imported	6.50	-	
Linelcol. 5 D bot	7.00	-	
MENTHOL, 60 D cases	1.00		
Less cases, 5 lb cans	8.00	:	
Rhodinol, 1 h bot			20.00
	.55		.57
Thymol, USP, 10 D cans D	3.25		3.50
SYNTHETIC AROMAT	ICS		
Acetaldehyde, 50 % sol pure, 5 Ib bot. Ib	1.75	:	2.00
Acetophenone CP, 1 D bot D	4.00		4.25
Amyl Acetate, pure, 5 gal cans.gal	6.00	:	7.00
Amyl Butyrate, 1 D bot D	2.00	:	2.10
Amyl Formate, 1 m bot m AMYL SALICYLATE, 100 m ebys. m	1.75	:	
AMTE SALICYLATE, 100 m coys. m	1.45		
Anisic Aldehyde, 1 m bot m	3.40	:	4.00
BENZALDEHYDE, USP, 40 m cbys m	1.50		1.60
FFC, 40 lb cbys	1.75	:	1.85
Benzyl Acetate, 100 D cbys D	1.25	:	1.40
Benzyl Alcohol, 5 D bot D	1.50		1.75
BENZYL BENZOATE, 5D bot D	1.60	:	1.75
Medicinal FFC	1.75	*	2.00
Benzyl Formate, 1 D bot D	2.50		3.00
Bromstyrol, 25 h keps	4.00		4.25
	3.00	:	3.25
		-	40.00
Cinnamic Alcohol, liquid 1 h bot. h	10.00		12.00

Cinnamic Aldehyde, 170 bot Ib	3.20	:	3.50
CITRONELLOL, 1 bot To	8.00	:	14.00
COUMARIN, 200 cans ID	4.50	:	4.75
DIETHYL PHTHALATE, 25 D cans D	.65	:	.75
Diphenyloxide, 25 b tins b	.85	:	.90
Ethyl Acetate, pure, 5 h bot h	.45	:	.50
Ethyl Benzoate, 5 lb betlb	1.85		2.00
Ethyl Butyrate, 5 h bot h	2.00	:	2.25 5.00
Ethyl Cinnamate, 1 lb bot lb	4.50		
Ethyl Formate, 5 to bot to	4.50		1.00
Ethyl Valerate, 5 lb bot lb	4,50		4.75
Formic Ether, See Ethyl Formate Geranyl Acetate, 1 bot B	4.25		4.75
Heliotropin, dom., 10 b bot b	2.00		2.25
Imported	2.25		2.50
Indol, CP, loz. botoz			9.00
Ionone. 1 lb bot	5.00		9.00
Alpha	10,00	:	12.00
Beta	9.00	:	12.00 11.00
Methyl D	12.50		15.00
Linalyl Acetate, 1 h bot h	7.00	:	10.00
inalyl Benzoate, 1 m bot m	13.00	:	14.00
METHYL ANTHRANILATE dom.,			
1 m bot m	3.50 4.50	:	4.00
Imported	4.50	:	5.00
lethyl Cinnamate, 1 lb bot lb	4.00		4.50
Methyl Paracresol, 1 to bot To	8.00		9.00
MEINTL SALICTLATE, USP 50010			0.0
drums	.00		.00
Second Hands	.01	:	.55
Mirbane, rect. 1000 b drumsb	12	24 .	14
Musk Ambrette, 1 lb cans lb	14.50	12.	16.50
Musk Ketone, 1 h cars h.			
Musk Xylene, 5 lb cans R.	2.90	:	3.15
Musk Xylene, 5 lb cans	. 1.75	:	2.00
Phenylacetaldehyde, Dom.,			
1 m bot	9.00	:	11.00
ImportedP	2.00	:	14.00
Phenylacetic Acid, 1 b bot h	3.00	:	4.00
PHENYLETHYLALCOHOL dom.,			
1 lb bot			
Imported	8.50		10.00

Phenylpropylalcohol, 1 m bot m	15.00		16.00
TERPINEOL, CP, 1000 lb drums. lb	.50	:	.55
*Cans 50 lb	.55	0	.57
TERPINEOL, CP, 1000 lb drums. lb Cans 50 lb	1.00	:	1.25
Terpinyl Acetate, 25 D cans D	1.65		1.85
VANILLIN, USP, 400 oz. cansoz Cans, 16 oz., 80 ozoz	.41	:	.414
		1/2:	.424
Valerianic Ether, See Ethyl Valerate			
Yara Yara, 11b cans	1.75		2.00
PERFUMERS' SUND	RIES		
Almond Meal, 25 h cans h	.28		
Ambergris, black, bxs02			8.00
Ambanasia anna hara		:	28.00
Balsam Copaibs, Para, 80 m cases m South American, 80 m cases m Balsam Peru, 60 m cases m	.23	:	.24
South American, 80 lb cases lb	.28	:	.29
Balsam Peru, 60 lb cans lb	1.75	:	1.80
Renzoln Gum Siam hvs	1.10	- 1	1.13
Castoreum 1 Th bot	4.00	:	4.50
Castoreum, 1 lb bot	.04	14:	.05
Cherry Laurel Water, 5 gal cans, gal	1.15		1.25
Civet Abvecin horns	2.75		3.75
Cherry Laurel Water, 5 gal cans.gal Civet Abyssin, horns		:	8.00
Lanolin hydrous, 350 m bbls m	.21	:	.22
Lanolin hydrous, 350 lb bblslb Anhydrous, 350 lb bblslb	.23	:	.24
Musk pods. Cabardine, tinsoz	16.00	:	17.00
Tonguin ting	22.00	:	25.00
Grains, Cabardine, ting 02	25.00	:	26.00
Tonguin, tins02	35.00		38.00
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals	0.0		
Orris Rt. Flor., powd. bbls lb	.09	-	.11
Verona, bbls	.08		.09
Petrolatum, snow white, 350 lb bbls. Ib Light Amber, 350 lb bbls lb Rice Starch, 140 lb bgs lb Rose Water, 5 gal chys gal Sandalwood chips, powd, bags lb Saponin, 5 lb tins lb Tale Italian, 220 lb bgs ton Tale French, 220 lb bags ton		:	.123
Light Amber, 350 m bbls m	.04		.043
Rice Starch, 140 m bgs D	.09	9	.10
Rose Water, 5 gal chysgal	.90	:	1.10
Sandalwood chips, powd., bags To	.30		.35
Saponin, 5 lb tins	1.25	:	1.50
Tale Italian, 220 lb bgston	42.00	:	55.00
Tale French, 220 lb bagston	32.00	:	45.00
Tale, domestic ref., 100 h bagston	20.00		20.00





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### Imports of Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Drugs, etc.

Imports at New York, May 19 to May 26

ACIDS—Citric, 50 csks., Order, Palermo; Cresylic, 12 drs., M. De Mattia Chem. Co., London; 1 cse., Seven Seas Transport Co., London; 22 drs., W. E. Jordan, Liverpoo; 50 drs., Order, Liverpool; 5 drs., Order, Glasgow; 28 drs., Cularanty Trust Co., Glasgow; 57 drs., Lunham & Moore, Rotterdam; 89 drs., Celluloid Co., London; Oxalic, 65 csks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Cc., Copenhagen; Stearic, 100 bbls, M. Parsons & Whitmore, Rotterdam; Tartaric, 200 kegs, Russian Produce Co., London; 100 csks., Order, Palermo

& Whitmore, Rotterdam: Tartaric, 200 kegs, Russian Produce Co., London; 100 csks., Order, Palermo AGAR AGAR—75 bls., Shima Trdg. Co., Osaka; 10 bls., Far East Imptg. Co., Kobe; 15 bls., N. Y. Trust Co., Kobe; 10 bls., Nat. City Bank, Kobe
ALOES—20 cs.. Brown Bros. & Co., London AMMONIUM SALTS—Carbonate, 10 csks., 10 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; Chioride, 125 cs., Wing & Evans, Liverpool; Perchlorate, 20 csks., C. W. Campbell & Co., Marseilles
AWYLACETATE—15 drs., Lunham & Moore.

AMYLACETATE-15 drs., Lunham & Moore,

AMYLACETATE—15 drs., Lunham & Moore, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY—Oxide, 100 bgs., Banque Belge
Pour Etranger, Shanghai; 500 bgs., China
Hide & Prod Co., Hankow; Regulus, 750
cs., Order, Shanghai; 1,000 cs., Banque
Belge Pour Etranger, Shanghai; 1,000 cs.,
Sino Java Handels, Shanghai; 331 cs.,
Order, Hongkong; 250 cs., Guaranty Trust
Co., Hankow; 500 cs., China Hide & Prod.
Co., Hankow; 500 cs., China Hide & Prod.
Co., Hankow; 500 cs., Order, Hankow; 700
cs., Asia Bkg. Corp., Shanghai; 250 cs.,
Wah Chang Trdg. Co., Shanghai
ARSENIC—203 bbls., Amer. Metal Co., Tampico; 250 cs., Chipman Chem. Eng. Co.,
Kobe; 371 cs., J. D. Lewis, Kobe; 83 cs.,
Collinge Dawson Co., Kobe; 20 cs., Mc
Kenzie & Foster, Kobe; 283 cs., S. W.

Bridges Co., Kobe; 149 cs., Frazar & Co., Kobe; 140 cs., Busk & Daniels, Kobe; 239 cs., Order, Kobe; 100 cs., Mitsui & Co.,

RUM-10 csks., Lehn & Fink, St.

Thomas

CAMPHOR—100 cs., Suzuki & Co., Shanghai

CASEIM—340 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Auckland; 677 bgs., Asia Bkg. Corp., Auckland; 630 bgs., Bankers Trust Co., Auckland; 481 bgs., Order, Melbodine; 162 bgs., Nat. City Bank, Havre; 1,669 bgs., T M. Duche & Sons, Buenos Aires; 298 bgs., Casein Mfg. Co., Bombay; 163 ogs., Order, Bombay; 100 bgs., Monite Waterproof Co., Havre CERIUM—Nitrate, 10 cs., C. F. Smillie Co., Yokohama

Yokohama

PhALK—40 csks., McKesson & Robbins,
Liverpool: 25 csks., McKesson & Robbins,
Bristol; 200 pkgs., H. J. Baker & Bro,
Bristol; 200 tons, Baring Bros. & Co., London;
500 tons, Baring Bros. & Co., London;
500 tons, J. W. Higman Co., Dunkirk; Precipitated, 245 csks., 333 bgs., H. J. Baker
& Bro., Bristel; 25 csks., McKesson &
Robbins, Bristol; 50 csks., Schieffelin &
Co. Bristol; 50 csks., Schieffelin & CHALK-40 Bristol

CHEMICALS—181 drs., Mallinckrodt Chen. Wks., London; 18 drs., A. Pauchot, Inc., Lendon; 100 csks., Pomeroy & Fischer, Marseilles

Marseilles
CLAY-1,124 tons, Moore & Munger, Bristol;
200 tons, J. Richardson Co., Bristol;
200 tons, Trenton Flint & Spar Co., Bristol;
100 tons, J. W. Hampton, Jr. & Co., Bristol;
400 tons, Hammill & Gillespie, Bristol;
9 scks., Hadfield Penfield Steel Co., Havana;
5 cs., Tice & Lynch, Gothenburg; 1 bg.,
Amer. Pipe Clay Co., Bristol; 150 tons,
C. Knowles, Bristol; 510 tons, Paper Makers
Mfg. Co., Bristol; 158 tons, Moore & Mur-

ger, Bristol; China, 200 bgs., 100 csks., Order, Bristol OAL TAR DISTILLATE-75 drs., Order, COAL

COLOCYNTH-84 bls., Intern. Bank Egypt,

COLOCYNTH—84 bls., Intern. Bank Egypt, Port Sudan
COLORS—13 csks., Irving Bank Columbia Trust Co., Liverpool; 2 csks., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Liverpool; 10 csks., Reichard Coulston, Havre; 96 csks., Ciba Co., Havre; 119 bbls., Natl. Aniline & Chem. Co., Barcelona; 5 csks., 5 cs., H. A. Metz Co., Rotterdam; 5 bbls., Kuttroff, Pickhardt, Rotterdam; Aurine, 5 csks., Fezandie & Sperrle, Liverpool; Bronze, 46 cs., Baer Bros., Bremen; Earth, 73 csks., Fezandie & Sperrle, Bremen

& Sperrle, Bremen

COPPER-Sulfate, 200 csks., Order, Swansea;
50 csks., Farmers Loan & Trust Co., Bristol;
120 bbls., Order, Marseilles

COPRA-1,720 bgs., Atkins Kroll & Co., Papeete; 4,857 bgs., A. B. Donald, Papeete;
16 bgs., Franklin Baker Co., Montego Bay,
265 bgs., Franklin Baker Co., St. Anns Bay

CRESOL—Crystals,
3 drs., W. E. Jordan

Bros. Livernool

Bros, Liverpool DEXTRINE-40 bgs., Nat. Gum & Mica Co.,

Rotterdam DIVI DIVI-517 bgs., Selma Merc. Corp., Curacao; 75 bgs., Intern. Fwdg. Co., Mara-

caibo

EARTH—40 bbls., Order, Barcelona; Red, 18
csks., Hummel & Robinson, Bristol; 56 csks.,
Order, Bristol; 370 pkgs., G. Z. Collins &
Co., Bristol; 37 csks., Order, Bristol

EPSOM SALT—1,000 bgs., E. Suter Co.,

Bremen EXTRACTS—Archil Liquor, 13 csks., W. A. Ross & Co., Liverpool: Sumac, 15 csks., Amer. Dyewood Co., Glasgow; Quebracho, 1,024 bgs., Order, Buenos Aires



# QUININE Sulphate Bisulphate

Manufactured by

Hoshi Pharmaceutical Co.

**Exclusive Distributors** for North & South America

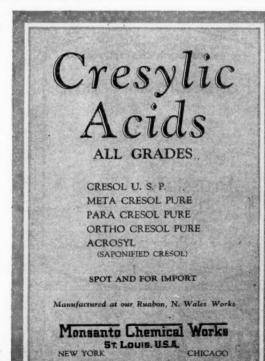
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DR

OIL

16

EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA—33 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 22 bls., Order, London FERRO COBALT—4 cs., De Courcey Brown,

Inc., Liverpool FLOWERS-Chamomile, 13 bls., F. W. Mead & Cc., Trieste; 59 bls., A. Joens on & Cc., Trieste; Lovender, 6 bls., Armand Gaidan Freres & Co., Marseilles; Orange, 3 bls., Peck & Velsor, Marseilles

Peck Velsor, Marseilles

FULLER'S FARTH-250 bgs., L. A. Salomon &

Bro., Bristol; 100 bgs., I. A. Salomon & Bro., Bristol

FULLER'S FARTH-250 bgs., L. A. Salcmon & Broo., Bristol; 100 bgs., I. A. Salcmon & Broo. Bristol; 100 bgs., I. A. Salcmon & Broo. Bristol GAMBIER-109 cs., Order, Singapore GALLNUTS-300 cs., Bradford Co., Hankow GELATIN-30 csks., Order, Marseilles; 10 bbls., H. A. Sinclair Co., Rotterdam GLAUBER SALTS-104 bbls., Farmers Loan & Trust Co., Hamburg GLYCERIN-4 cs., Order, London; 15 drs. Harshaw Fuller & Goodwin, Havana GLUE-597 scks., W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso; 100 bgs., Natl. Gum & Mica Co., London; 130 bgs., S. H. Hemmel, London; 130 bgs., G. H. Hemmel, London; 100 bgs., Amer. Glue Co., Bristol; 20 bgs., General Adhesive Mfg. Co., Liverpool GUMS-385 bgs., Order, Singapore; 9 bgs., White Star Line, Alexandria; Arabic, 250 bgs., Caracanda Bros., Port Sudan; 1,250 bgs., Caracanda Bros., Port Sudan; 1,250 bgs., Caracanda Bros., Port Sudan; 250 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan; 120 bgs., Grata Star, Star, Grata Star, Star, Grata Star, Star, Grata Star, Star, Grata Star, Co., Port Sudan; 250 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan; 250 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan; 250 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan; 100 bgs., Caracanda Bros., Port Sudan; 250 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan; 100 bgs., Caracanda Bros., Port Sudan; 250 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan; 100 bgs., Caracanda Bros., Port Sudan; 100 bgs.

Irving Bank Columbia Trust Co., Batavia; 100 cs., W. Schall & Co., Batavia; 100 cs., Central Union Trust Co.., Batavia; 50 cs., Order, Padang; 67 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., London; 29 cs., 150 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Singapore; Karaya, 140 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Sombay: 140 bgs., Guranty Trust Co., Bombay; 50 bgs., Order, Bombay; Kauri, 237 scks., Baring Bros. & Co., Auckland; 82 cs., Equit. Trust Co., Auckland; 82 cs., Equit. Trust Co., Auckland; 83 cs., Equit. Trust Co., Auckland; 88 cs., D. Lewis, Auckland; 311 cs., 421 scks., Order, Auckland; 230 cs., Asia Bkg. Corp., Auckland; Ohbanum, 75 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Bombay; 25 cs., Order, Bombay; Myrth, 44 cs., Order, Aden; 3 bgs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., London; Persian, 485 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Bombay; Sandarac, 5 bgs., S. B. Penick & Co., London; Tragacanth, 10 cs., Order, Constantinople; 58 bgs., Order, Bombay; Yacca, 400 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Port Adelaide; 1.127 bgs., Order, Adelaide.
HOPS—20 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., Rotterdam

HOPS—20 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., Rotterdam

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HOPS—20 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., Rotterdam

RON OXIDE—62 csks., E. M. & F. Waldo,
Malaga; 60 csks., Reichard Coulston, Inc.,
Malaga; 79 csks., Reichard Coulston, Inc.,
Liverpool; 52 csks., J. A. McNulty Co.,
Liverpool; 52 csks., J. A. McNulty Co.,
Liverpool; 22 bbls., Hummel & Robinson,
Malaga; 20 bbls., Nat. City Bank, Malaga

JUICE—Lime, 12 csks., 1 pipe Evans Sons,
Lescher & Webb. Dominica; Paw Paw, 14
cs., Chase Nat. Bank, London

LEAVES—45 bls., Order, Port Sudan; 6 bls.,
F. B. Vandegriit & Co., Marseilles; 7 bls.,
S. B. Penick & Co., Marseilles; Relladonna,
34 bls., First Nat. Bank Minneapolis, London; Borage; 4 bls., Armand Gaidan 'Freres
& Co., Marseilles; Patchouli, 55 cs., Order,
Singapore; Rue, 5 bls., Armand Gaidan 'Freres
& Co., Marseilles; Patchouli, 55 cs., Order,
Singapore; Rue, 5 bls., Armand Gaidan 'Freres
& Co., Marseilles; Thyme, 23 scks.,
F. N. Matos, Alicante; Uva Ursi, 275 scks.,
Order, Alicante; Whortleberry, 5 bls., J.
Schoenegan, Marseilles

LICORICE PASTE—300 cs., H. Utard, Tarragona; 200 cs., H. Utard, Tarragona; Powder,
14 csks., 75 cs., Order, Marseilles

LIME—Citrate, 4 bbls., 5 scks., A. Panno,
Alicante

LITHOPONE-60 csks., F. M. Witherill Co., Rotterdam; 501 csks., B. Moore & Co., Antwerp; 100 csks., A. Klipstein Co., Antwerp; 100 csks., E. M. & F. Waldo & Co.,

MAGNESITE-9,600 bgs., Order, Madras; 85 csks., A. Kramer Co., Rotterdam; 105 csks., Speiden Whitfield Co., Rotterdam

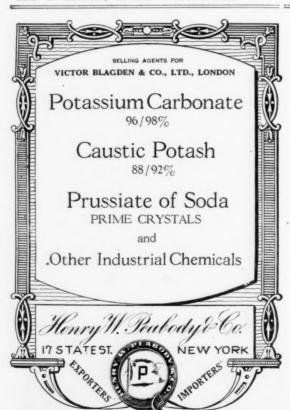
MENTHOL—10 cs., Chem. Nat. Bank, Kobe; 15 cs., Equit Trust Co., Kobe; 55 cs., S. W. Bridges & Co., Kobe; 25 cs., Nat. City Bank, Kobe

Bank, Kobe
MYROBALANS—5,600 pkts., First Nat. Bank
Boston, Colombo; 8,480 pkts., Order, Colombo; 1,359 bgs., Brit. Bank of So. Amer.,
Vizagapatam; 600 bgs., 11,336 pkts., Order,
Calcutta; 2,312 bgs., Fourth Atlantic Nat.
Bank, Bombay; 4,766 bgs., Order, Bombay;
4,300 pkts., Nat. City Bank, Calcutta; 5,046
pkts., Standard Bank So. Africa. Calcutta
NAPHTHALENE—290 bgs., Barrett Co., Bristol; 165 bgs., Irving Bank, London; 317
bgs., Order, Bristol; 80 cs., Stellar Products
Corp., Hamburg; 3,349 bgs., Lunham &
Moore. Rotterdam

NICKEL SULFATE—94 csks., Order Swansea NUX VOMICA—342 bgs., Order, Madras; 372 bgs., Order, Bombay; 36 bgs., Order, Telli-

cherry
OCHRE-170 csks., J. L. Smith & Co., Marseilles; 351 csks., Reichard Coulston, Marseilles; 481 csks., Metropolitan Trust Co.,
Marseilles; 180 csks., Amer. Exch. Nat.
Bank, Marseilles; 24 bbls., C. J. Osborn,

Bank, Marseilles; 24 bbls., C. J. Osborn, Valencia
ILS—Coconut, 94 pkgs., Order. Cochin; 114
pipes, Volkart Bros., Cochin; Cod, 200 csks, R. Badcock & Co., St. Johns; 200 bbls., Cook & Swan, Kobe; Codliver, 50 cs., Schiefelin & Co., Christiania; Fusel, 16 drs., Order., Antwerp; 45 drs., Order, Hamburg; 15 drs., T. Maidatcha, Dairen; 18 drs., Walford Tdg. Co., Rotterdam; 2 drs., A. Hurst Co., Rotterdam; Harlem, 2 cs., W. Van Doorn Co., Rotterdam; Linseed, 173 bbls., Fontans Bros., Antwerp; 117 bbls., Order, Rotterdam; 28 bbls., Elbert & Co., Rotterdam; 28 bbls., L. E. Frenkel, Rotterdam; 80 bbls.



#### GETS 3,000 TRADE INQUIRIES DAILY

More than 15,000 firms have enrolled themselves upon the Department' of Commerce "Exporters' Index." These, with the hundreds of other correspondents of the Department, are sending in approximately 3,000 inquiries a day on their foreign trade problems. The following suggestions regarding the most effective methods to be followed in utilizing the facilities of the Department are made by Julius Klein, Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Personal contact between the inquirer and the Department affords the most satisfactory means of cooperation. This may involve a visit or telephone call to one of the 33 branch offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in this country, or a personal examination of the confidential trade data in Washington, instead of an expensive trip abroad.

Such requests as "Please give me all available information about coal exporting" or "Send us immediately a report on textile trade conditions abroad" can not produce satisfactory results. Many American firms write directly to consuls and commercial attaches for information-sometimes circularizing the entire Consular Service and the foreign staff of the make any Department of Commerce-before they effort to ascertain whether the data they desire is obtainable in this country.

A New York manufacturer may write to the consul general or trade commissioner at Calcutta, India, for information that he could obtain in ten minutes by a telephone call to the New York district office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. By the former procedure he is sacrificing his own interestbecause of the long delay involved-and is wasting the time of the Calcutta office, which probably has sent in the facts required to the Foreign Trade Bureau.

Rotterdam; 466 bbls., Order, Rotterdam; Olive, 45 bxs., G. Bitritto, Bari; 5 bls., C. De Vito, Bari; 1 bbl., G. Errico, Bari; W. Benkert, Rotterdam; 14 bbls., Lockwood & Co., Rotterdam; 318 bbls., J. D. Lewis, Rotterdam; 145 bbls., Meteor Prod. Co., 8 bbls., A. Sella, Bari; 14 bbls., M. Pelletieri, Bari; 4 bxs., O. Mollica, Bari; 10 bbls., A. Pelletieri, Bari; 4 bxs., O. Mollica, Bari; 10 bbls., A. Pelletieri, Bari; 4 bxs., O. Mollica, Bari; 10 bbls., A. Pelletieri, Bari; 4 bxs., O. Mollica, Bari; 10 bbls., A. E. Rittwagon Co., Malaga; 300 cs., 70 bbls., East River Nat. Bank, Malaga; 400 bbls., Rhode Island Hospital, Malaga; 300 cs., 70 bbls., A. E. Rittwagon Co., Malaga; 100 cs., Amer. Exp. Co., Valencia; 950 cs., W. A. Taylor Co., Seville; 25 bbls., G. Artagena & Mavro, Seville; 20 bbls., First Nat. Bank Boston, Seville; 5 bbls., G. Artagena & Mavro, Seville; 20 bbls., G. Artagena & Mavro, Seville; 20 bbls., G. Artagena & Mavro, Seville; 5 bbls., G. Artagena; 20 bbls., Columbo Co., Catania; 20 cs., C. Lomuscio, Bari; 3 bbls., G. Catcania; 125 cs., V. Lomuscio, Bari; 4 bbls., V. Cascione, Bari; 25 cs., D. Millili, Bari; 26 bxs., P. Simisi, Bari; 24 cs., 4 bbls., R. Carcecia, Bari; 25 cs., N. Nitti, Bari; 24 bbls., V. Cascione, Bari; 25 cs., C. Weddle, Grasse; 100 bbls., Wilmington Fruit Co., Bari; 75 bbls, Bank of Amer., Marseilles; 20 bbls., Order, Marseilles; 38 cs., C. Weddle, Grasse; 100 bbls., La Manna Azema & Farnan, Tarragona; 30 bbls., Hochheimer & Weisberg, Malaga; 55 bbls., Atarace & Co., Malaga; 75 bbls., Cock & Swan, Dairen; Hankow, 150 csks., 220 cs., Viele Blackwell & Buck, Hankow; 1,200 bbls., Order, Hankow Olls, ESSENTIAL—3 drs., Order, Valencia; 11 drs., Equitable Trust Co., Batavia; 190 cs., Bodge & Olcott Co., London; 3 drs., 2 cs., Order, Antwerp; 21 cs., Dodge & Olcott, London; 50 bbls., Order, London; 2 csks., W. Oppenheim & Sons, Havre; 2 cs., Fritzsche Bros., Catania; 2 cs., Roure Bertrand Fils, Havre; 3 bbls., Aspegren & Co., Marseilles; 7 cs., J. W. Lyon & Co., Grasse; 4 drs., F. N. Matos, Alicante; 1 drum, Order, Alicante; 4 csks., Order, Malaga; 9 cs., Polaks Frutal Wks., Rotterdam; 6 cs., J. W. Lyon, Rotterdam; Bay, 3 cs., Huth Gillespie & Co., Dominica; 6 cs., R. Moellhausen, St. Lucia; 1 cse., Planters Produce Co., Dominica; 4 cs., Royal Bank of Canada, Dominica; 3 cs., Lehn & Fink, St. Thomas; Camphor, 1 cse., Importers Comm. Co., Shanghai; 100 drs., Dodge & Olcott. Kobe; Cassia, 75 cs., Equit. Trust Co., Hongkong; Cinnamon, 12 drs., Amer. Exch. Nat. Bank, Colombo; Citronella, 44 drs., Equit. Trust Co., Surabaya; 5 drs., Amer. Exch. Nat. Bank, Colombo; 1 drs., Order, Colombo; 4 drs., Schulz & Ruckgaber, Colombo; 5 drs., Bank of Manhattan Co., Colombo; Eucalyptus, 11 drs., Order. Melbourne; Geranium, 1 csks., G. Lucders & Co., Mar-

seilles: Lavender, 7 csks., Order, Marseilles; 5 cs., Fritzsche Bros., Grasse; Lime, 14 cs., Middleton & Co., Dominica; 12 cs., Planters Produce Co., Dominica; Palmarosa, 2 pots, Order, Bombay; Rose, 12 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam; Rosewood, 4 drs., Middleton & Co., Cayenne; Ylang Ylang, 4 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Marseilles; 14 cs., Lautier Fils, Marseilles
PLUMBAGO—433 bbls., Order, Colombo POTATO STARCH—700 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Rotterdam; 500 bgs., Twentsche Bank, Rotterdam

Rotterdam

POTASSIUM SALTS-6 cs., Mager Sonderburg Co., London; Caustic, 40 cs., Mallinckrodt Chem. Wks., Gothenburg; Chlorate, 7,000 csks., Order, Hamburg; 300 csks., C. W. Campbell & Co., Marseilles; 300 csks., Leg., Asia Bkg. Corp., Marseilles; Hydrate, 18 bbls., A. J. Marcus, Inc., Hambuurg; Perchlorate, 20 bbls., Order, Swansea; 200 csks., C. W. Campbell & Co., Marseilles; 100 csks., Order, Marseilles; PYRIDIN-16 drs., Lunham & Moore, Rotterdam

PYRIDIN—16 drs., Lunnam & autore, acterdam
OUICKSILVER—400 flasks, C. L. Huisking,
Inc., Seville; 300 flasks, H. W. Peabody &
Co., Seville; 300 flasks, H. W. Peabody &
Co., Seville; 14 flasks, I. Elizondo, Tampico;
1,000 flasks, Order, Alicante; 250 bottles,
Order, London
ROOTS—60 bgs., Order, Hamburg; Arrow, 10
bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 20 bbls.,
J. Morningstar & Co., Barbados; Burdock,
10 bgs., Order, Antwerp; Briar, 423 bls., A.
Vassas & Co., Marseilles; Vetivert, 4 bls.,
S. B. Penick & Co., Marseilles; 3 bls., Peek
& Velsor, Marseilles

ger, Alicante SAL AMMONIAC-20 csks., 10 bbls., C. De

SAFFRON—2 cs., Banque Beige pour l'Etranger, Alicante
SAL AMMONIAC—20 csks., 10 bbls., C. De
P. Field, Bristol
SALT—40,550 bushels, Order, Turks Island
SEEDS—Annatto, 49 bgs., Order, Madras;
Anise, 60 scks., McLaughlin Gormley & King,
Valencia; Canary, 100 bgs., C. Echavarria
Co., Rotterdam; Cardamom, 30 pkgs., Amer.
Exch. Nat. Bank, Colombo; 70 bgs., Amer.
Exch. Nat. Bank, Colombo; Castor, 27,820
bgs., Order, Coconada; 7,130 bgs., Volkart
Bros., Bombay; 1,385 bgs., Order, Bombay; 5,464 bgs., Volkart Bros., Coconada; Dill,
4 bgs., Order, Bombay; Fenugreek, 49 bgs.,
Order, Marseilles; Flax, 105,145 bgs., Order,
Montevideo; 48,020 bgs., Spencer Kellogg &
Sons, Rosario; 48,963 bgs., 2,622 tons, Order,
Rosario; 8,413 bgs., L. Dreyfus & Co.,
Buenos Aires; 33,410 bgs., Order, Puenos
Aires; Mustard, 80 scks., A. Joensson Co.,
London; 126 bgs., Order, Port Sudan; 29 bls.,
Nat. Bank of Egypt, Port Sudan; 29 bls.,
Order, Port Sudan; 16 bls., Brown Bros.
& Co., London; 25 bls., Amer. Exch. Nat.
Bank, Suez; Mixed., 22 bls., Intern. Bank
Egypt, Port Sudan; 16 bls., Intern. Bank
Egypt, Port Sudan; 16 bls., Intern.
Bank Egypt, Port Sudan; 16 bls., Nat.
Bank of Egypt, Port Sudan; 16

SILVER-Sulfide, 5 cs., H. A. Watson & Co. Antofagasta; 318 bgs., Amer. Smeltg. Antofagasta; 318 bgs., Amer. Smeltg. & Refg. Co., Arica SOAP-300 cs., J. P. Smith & Co., Marseilles; 150 cs., Bank of Amer., Marseilles

SODIUM SALTS—Cyanide, 336 cs., Nat. City Bank, Marseilles; Cyanure, 336 cs., Nat. City Bank, Havre; Nitrate, 1,088 bgs., W.

R. Grace & Co., Iquique; 28,067 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Antofogasta; Prussiate, 24 csks., H. J. Baker & Bro., Liverpool; 17 csks., Order, Rotterdam; Sulfate, 120 drs., R. F. Downing & Co., Bristol; 100 drs., Coder, Padang; 250 cs., Bank of Calif., Hongkong; 260 cs., Bank of Calif., Hongkong; 260 cs., Bank of Calif., Hongkong; 100 cs., Corder, Colombo; 100 bls., Equit. Trust Co., Colombo; 100 bls., Equit. Trust Co., Colombo; 00 lbs., Order, Cochin; 1,027 bgs., Order, Calicut; 1,477 bgs., W. M. Porter & Co., Freetown; 61 bgs., Darragh Small & Co., Alleppey; 8 bgs., Order, Padang; 150 cs., Order, Singapore; Paprika, 100 bgs., Frank Tea & Spice Co., Valencia; 30 bgs., Austin Nichols Co., Valencia; 90 bgs., Austin Nichols Co., Valencia; 90 bgs., Austin Nichols Co., Valencia; 90 bgs., Volkardt Bros., Cochin; 1,020 bgs., Order, Alleppy; 408 bgs., Order, Cochin; 400 bgs., Order, Exch. Nat. Bank, Batavia; 400 bgs., Order, Felicherry; Red, 640 bgs., Ammer. Exch. Nat. Bank, Tulticorin; Pimento, 13 scks., 15 cs., Judson Freight & Fwdg, Co., Alicante; 250 scks., 50 cs., Interocean Fwdg, Co., Alicante; 250 scks., Order, Marailles Turmeric, 178 bgs., Order, Cochin; 1,560 bgs., Order, Cochin; 50 csks., Order, Marailles Turmeric, 178 bgs., Order, Cochin; 1,560 bgs., Order, Cochin St., Goldschmidt Corp., Hamburg

SULFUR—Chloride, 1 csk., Goldschmidt Corp., Hamburg
SUMAC—10 scks., Order, Marseilles
TAPIOCA—534 bgs., Order, Liverpool
TARTAR—649 bgs., Royal Baking Powder Co., Valencia; 657 bgs., C. Přizer & Co., Valencia; 105 scks., Tartar Chem. Wks., Marseilles; 352 scks., C. Přizer & Co., Marseilles; 352 scks., C. Přizer & Co., Marseilles; 352 rder, Marseilles
TEA WASTE—527 bgs., Maywood Chem. Wks., Tuticorin; 598 bgs., Maywood Chem. Wks., Calcutta

THEOBROMINE-3 cs., Merck & Co., Havre VANILLA BEANS—20 cs., Merck & Co., Havre VANILLA BEANS—20 cs., General Trans., Papeete; 41 cs., Order, Samarang; 21 cs., E. G. Lowgh, Guadeloupe; 57 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Marseilles; 42 cs., G. Lueders & Co., Marseilles; 19 cs., J. N. Limbert & Co., Marseilles; 19 cs., J. N. Limbert & Co., Marseilles

Marseilles

WAX—2 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Santo Domingo City; Bees, 16 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Talcahuano; 88 bgs., Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Talcahuano; 14 bgs., Banco Aleman, Transatlantic, Talcahuano; 88 bgs., Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Valparaiso; 74 scks., W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso; 25 bgs., W. H. Bowdlear Co., Havana; 40 bgs., Order, London; 42 pkgs., E. A. Brummel & Co., Lisbon; 12 pkgs., Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Lisbon; 168 pkgs., Order, Lisbon; 11 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., Santo Domingo City; 16 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Sanchez; Mineral, 100 bgs., A. B. Dick Co., London; Vegetable, 30 cs., Jan Chong, Kobe; White, 50 cs., Kwong Wah On, Kobe

WOOD FLOUR—2,604 bgs., Innis Speiden &

WOOD FLOUR—2,624 bgs., Innis Speiden & Co., Gothenburg; 1,000 bgs., A. Kramer Co., Rotterdam

XYLOL-12 drs., Lunham & Moore, Rot-

Tinc-Resinate, 10 csks., Order, London; Sulfide, 2 csks., C. A. Sykes, London; 6 csks., E. L. Bullock & Sons, Rotterdam; White, 200 bbls., Reichard Coulston, Inc., Marseilles; 55 bbls., Order, Marseilles

Estimates of the amount of copper required for the automotive industry in 1923 are placed at 135,000,000 lbs. Statistics of the Copper and Brass Research Association showed that 108,280,000 lbs. of copper were used last year in the manufacture of autocars and

Tanker Hammac arrived at Baltimore from Vlaardingen, Holland May 18, with a cargo of beet molasses for Fleischman Yeast Co.

A students' course on the fundamentals of chemical engineering and industrial chemical practice has been arranged by the managers of the Chemical Exposition to be held during the exposition Sept. 17 to 22. No charge will be made, but each student must bring a card from his instructor.

Wage earnings increased in chemical plants in New York State during April, according to Industrial Commissioner Bernard L. Shientafi.

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# Wants & Offers

Rate—All classifications, \$1.00 an issue for 20 words or less, additional words, 5c each, per issue.

Payment-Must accompany order, add 10c if replies are to be forwarded.

Address "Wants & Offers" DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS
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#### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

#### DYESTUFF MANUFACTURER

An established dyestuff manufacturing concern, with selling offices in New York, desires to take on an additional line of dyes, intermediates and chemicals, for sale in the Eastern territory. Acquainted with both export and domestic buyers of dyes, intermediates and chemicals. Box 367, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SELLING AGENT requested to communicate with firm in Central America which desires representation on a commission basis for sale of balsams, chicle, rubber, cocoa beans, etc. Give fullest particulars with best references in trade and financial. Box 356, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

PARTNER WANTED with practical experience in selling finishing compounds to textile industry. Energy and highest reputation essential. No capital required. Opportunity for the right man to get in on the ground floor with an established company whose active head is in poor health and must share responsibilities. Box 357, DRUG & CHEM-ICAL MARKETS.

#### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

# FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS obtains, for Chemist with business ability or salesman, business incorporated for one hundred thousand dollars with license to make food specialty under patented process including formulas and machinery. Small additional working capital required. Box 361, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED—For Pacific Coast States, the exclusive distribution of a new article salable in Drug Stores, etc., by well established Wholesale Druggists. Box 352, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

#### DRUGS & CHEMICALS

WANTED—To purchase 1,000 lbs. or any part thereof Iron and Ammonium Citrate, Brown Scales. Preferably from an eastern point. Box 360, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Offer five drums Pale Cresylic Acid 97-99% spot. Box 347, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

ODD LOTS and surplus stock on Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Patent Medicines and Oils. We purchase outright and pay cash. D. P. Paul. & Co., Inc., 116 Nassau street, New York.

#### HELP WANTED

WANTED-Experienced assistant in New York leather laboratory large dyestuff manufacturer. State in letter age, experience and salary expected. Box 364, DRUG & CHEM. ICAL MARKETS.

Salesmen to sell high grade line of Pharmaceuticals to physicians. New Jersey and Albany territories open. Commission basis. State experience and give references. Box 349, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED by Dyestuff Manufacturer, an assistant in testing and standardizing of Dyestuffs. State fully-experience, references and salary expected. Box 369, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMEN-In all States, calling on the drug trade; 15% commission; orders through jobbers; special merchandizing campaign until July 1. Marvel Specialty Co., 4 Washington Place, New York City.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN with pharmaceutical training and sales record wanted for southern territory. Box 358, DRUG & CHEM-ICAL MARKETS.

#### CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT

ALUMINUM KETTLES 100-80 to 100 gal. Coppers,

-80 to 100 gal. Coppers.

CENTRIFUGALS

-26-in. Copper Baskets.

-36-in. Copper Baskets.

-36-in. Bronze Baskets.

-48-in. Bronze Mesh Baskets.

-60-in. Steel, Rubber Lined.

DRYERS
3—No. 11Vacuum Shelf, Devine.
1—8 truck Hurricane.
10—Gordon Tray and Truck
Dryers.
3—Bronse Drum Dryers.
10—Other Vacuum Dryers.

STILLS
1—100 gal. Badger Copper Still.
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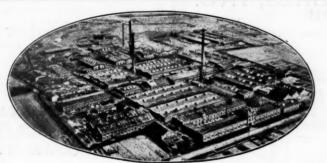
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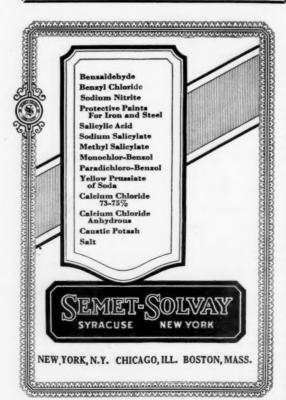
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